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A TIMELY BOOK FOR EVERY "OHIO MAN."

A HISTORY OF OHIO,

WITH

Biographical Sketches of her Governors, and a Reprint
of the Ordinance of 1787.

BY

DANIEL J. RYAN.

About 200 pp., 12 Mo. Library, cloth, \$1.00.

Sent postpaid on receipt of price by the publisher,

A. H. SMYTHE.

41 & 43 SOUTH HIGH STREET,

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

1669-1783.

LA SALLE DISCOVERS THE OHIO RIVER—FRENCH
POSSESSION OF THE OHIO VALLEY—CONFLICT
OF RACES—THE OHIO COMPANY—GIST'S JOUR-
NEY—LORD DUNMORE'S WAR—THE MORAVIAN
MASSACRE—THE CRAWFORD TRAGEDY—THE
INDIAN TRIBES.

CHAPTER II.

1783-1788.

AFTER THE REVOLUTION—SETTLING THE TITLE
TO OHIO TERRITORY—CESSIONS OF STATES,
AND INDIAN TREATIES—THE ORDINANCE OF
1787—ARTHUR ST. CLAIR APPOINTED GOV-
ERNOR—INAUGURATION OF LAW AT MARIET-
TA—GENERAL ST. CLAIR AND THE JUDGES.

CHAPTER III.

1788-1799.

THE OHIO COMPANY OF ASSOCIATES—THE FIRST
SETTLEMENT IN OHIO—THE CHARACTER OF THE
MARIETTA COLONISTS—THE PIONEERS OF CIN-
CINNATI—THE FRENCH SETTLEMENT AT GALLI-

POLIS — NATHANIEL MASSIE SETTLES IN THE SCIOTO VALLEY — THE WESTERN RESERVE — THE GROWTH OF TOWNS — GENERAL HARMAR'S CAMPAIGNS AGAINST THE INDIANS — ST. CLAIR'S DEFEAT — GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE'S VICTORY — THE TREATY OF GREENVILLE — THE GROWTH OF THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

CHAPTER IV.

1799-1803.

THE FIRST TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE — MOVEMENT FOR STATEHOOD — DIVISION OF THE TERRITORY — CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE IN 1800 — THE REMOVAL OF GOVERNOR ST. CLAIR — THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION — ADMISSION TO THE UNION.

CHAPTER V.

1803-1810.

EDWARD TIFFIN ELECTED GOVERNOR — THE FIRST LEGISLATURE — EFFECT OF LOUISIANA PURCHASE — ACTION ON PROPOSED AMENDMENT — THE CONSPIRACY OF AARON BURR — CONFLICT BETWEEN THE LEGISLATURE AND JUDICIARY — THE SWEEPING RESOLUTION — STATE CAPITAL REMOVED TO ZANESVILLE — PROGRESS OF OHIO — EDUCATION — POLITICS.

CHAPTER VI.

1810-1825.

THE FIRST STEAMBOAT ON THE OHIO RIVER — COLUMBUS FIXED AS THE CAPITAL — WAR WITH ENGLAND — HULL'S SURRENDER — SEIGE OF FORT MEIGS — DEFENSE OF FORT STEPHENSON — GALLANTRY OF MAJOR CROGHAN — PERRY'S VICTORY ON LAKE ERIE — OHIO IN THE WAR — CONFLICT WITH THE UNITED STATES BANKS — RESOLUTIONS OF NULLIFICATION — THE ERA OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS AND COMMON SCHOOLS — CONSTRUCTION OF THE CANALS — THEIR VALUE AND MISSION — EFFORTS FOR POPULAR EDUCATION — CALEB ATWATER'S COMMISSION — THE SCHOOL LAW OF 1825 — GROWTH OF THE OHIO SCHOOL SYSTEM.

CHAPTER VII.

1825-1840.

LAFAYETTE'S VISIT—MORMONISM IN THE WESTERN RESERVE—THE FLIGHT OF JOSEPH SMITH AND HIS FOLLOWERS—THE FLOOD OF 1832—THE TOLEDO WAR—THE NEW STATE HOUSE—THE CENSUS OF 1840—THE LOG CABIN AND HARD CIDER CAMPAIGN—THE IMMENSE MEETING AT DAYTON.

CHAPTER VIII.

1840-1860.

TOM CORWIN ELECTED GOVERNOR—OHIO IN THE WAR WITH MEXICO—CORWIN'S SPEECH IN THE SENATE—A REVOLUTION IN IRON-MAKING—LEGISLATIVE BLOCKADE IN THE HOUSE AND SENATE—THE SECOND CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION—A NEW CONSTITUTION FORMED AND ADOPTED—THE REPEAL OF THE BLACK LAWS—ELECTION OF SALMON P. CHASE TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE—ORGANIZATION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY—CHASE ELECTED GOVERNOR—HIS ADMINISTRATION—THE ELECTION OF WILLIAM DENNISON.

CHAPTER IX.

1860-1865.

THE RADICAL TRIUMPHATE—ANSWERING LINCOLN'S PROCLAMATION—THE MILLION DOLLAR BILL—GOVERNOR DENNISON'S ADMINISTRATION—THE ELECTION OF DAVID TOD, GOVERNOR—THE SEIGE OF CINCINNATI—GEN. LEW WALLACE'S ADDRESS—ARREST AND TRIAL OF VALLANDIGHAM—HIS FLIGHT TO CANADA—MORGAN'S RAID—HIS CAPTURE AND ESCAPE—VALLANDIGHAM NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR—DEFEATED BY JOHN BROUGH—THE MEETING OF THE WAR GOVERNORS—BROUGH'S ADMINISTRATION—OHIO WOMEN'S WORK DURING THE WAR—THE RECORD OF THE STATE—PEACE.

THE LIVES OF THE GOVERNORS.

Edward Tiffin, Thomas Kirker, Samuel Huntington, Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr., Othniel Looker, Thomas Worthington, Ethan Allen Brown, Allen Trimble, Jeremiah Morrow, Duncan McArthur, Rob-

ert Lucas, Joseph Vance, Wilson Shannon, Thos. Corwin, Thos. W. Bartley, Mordecai Bartley, William Bebb, Seabury Ford, Reuben Wood, William Medill, Salmon P. Chase, William Dennison, David Tod, John Brough, Charles Anderson, Jacob D. Cox, Rutherford B. Hayes, William Allen, Thomas L. Young, Richard M. Bishop, Charles Foster, George Hoadly, and Joseph B. Foraker.

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BY

A. H. SMYTHE,

Publisher and Bookseller,

41 AND 43 S. HIGH ST.,

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

A

History of Ohio

WITH

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF HER GOVERNORS
AND THE ORDINANCE OF

1787

BY

DANIEL J. RYAN

COLUMBUS, O.:

A. H. SMYTHE

1888

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To
MY WIFE,
WITHOUT WHOSE GENEROUS AND VALUABLE
ASSISTANCE THIS VOLUME NEVER
COULD HAVE BEEN
WRITTEN.

PREFACE.

No political society of ancient or modern times has progressed in material growth as has Ohio in the hundred years of her history. Her splendid advancement represents, in a stronger degree than that of any other State in the Union, the development of the American people. Her favorable situation made her the point of concentration for the early emigration from the East, and her rich resources induced permanent location.

The pioneer blood of Ohio was the bravest and truest that New England, Pennsylvania and Virginia could give. A century has mingled with it the strong and healthy emigration of other lands. The result has been a powerful, patriotic and wealthy State. Its history covers no more years than the lifetime of many men, but it shows a wondrous transformation from a land of savagery to a commonwealth of the highest civilization. The annals of mankind do not furnish a parallel. To narrate the founding, the building and the completion of this State, is the purpose and aim of this volume.

Nothing has been attempted by the writer beyond giving, in an interesting and succinct form, a consecutive narrative of Ohio events. In doing this, however, he has not confined himself to constructing a mere skeleton of facts, but he has, in many places, clothed it with his own comments, criticisms and views. For this he has no apology to offer. A his-

A History of Ohio.

tory should not be a mere chronological table; half of its merit depends upon the deductions and lessons which we draw from its narration.

Much has been written upon Ohio, and from all sources the facts of this volume have been gleaned. It represents much investigation into official records, and a careful study of State progress. If it can but aid the student of history in more intelligently appreciating the growth of a great State, its purpose is accomplished.

The biographical sketches of the Governors of Ohio are presented for the first time in a shape not too diffuse nor too extensive for popular circulation. The biographies of such men make the history of the State, and both should be read to have a full idea of our career and strength.

DANIEL J. RYAN.

Portsmouth, Ohio, September 17, 1888.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

1669-1783.

LA SALLE DISCOVERS THE OHIO RIVER—FRENCH POSSESSION OF THE OHIO VALLEY—CONFLICT OF RACES—THE OHIO COMPANY—GIST'S JOURNEY—LORD DUNMORE'S WAR—THE MORAVIAN MASSACRE—THE CRAWFORD TRAGEDY—THE INDIAN TRIBES	9
--	---

CHAPTER II.

1783-1788.

AFTER THE REVOLUTION—SETTLING THE TITLE TO OHIO TERRITORY—CESSIONS OF STATES, AND INDIAN TREATIES—THE ORDINANCE OF 1787—ARTHUR ST. CLAIR APPOINTED GOVERNOR—INAUGURATION OF LAW AT MARIETTA—GENERAL ST. CLAIR AND THE JUDGES.....	23
---	----

CHAPTER III.

1788-1799.

THE OHIO COMPANY OF ASSOCIATES—THE FIRST SETTLEMENT IN OHIO—THE CHARACTER OF THE MARIETTA COLONISTS—THE PIONEERS OF CINCINNATI—THE FRENCH SETTLEMENT AT GALLIPOLIS—NATHANIEL MASSIE SETTLES IN THE SCIOTO VALLEY—THE WESTERN RESERVE—THE GROWTH OF TOWNS—GENERAL HARMAR'S CAMPAIGNS AGAINST THE INDIANS—ST. CLAIR'S DEFEAT—GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE'S VICTORY—THE TREATY OF GREENVILLE—THE GROWTH OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.....	32
--	----

CHAPTER IV.

1799-1803.

THE FIRST TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE—MOVEMENT FOR STATEHOOD—DIVISION OF THE TERRITORY—CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE IN 1880—THE REMOVAL OF GOVERNOR ST. CLAIR—THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION—ADMISSION TO THE UNION.....	51
--	----

A History of Ohio.

CHAPTER V.

1803-1810.

EDWARD TIFFIN ELECTED GOVERNOR—THE FIRST LEGISLATURE—EFFECT OF LOUISIANA PURCHASE—ACTION ON PROPOSED AMENDMENT—THE CONSPIRACY OF AARON BURR—CONFLICT BETWEEN THE LEGISLATURE AND JUDICIARY—THE SWEEPING RESOLUTION—STATE CAPITAL REMOVED TO ZANESVILLE—PROGRESS OF OHIO—EDUCATION—POLITICS..... 59

CHAPTER VI.

1810-1825.

THE FIRST STEAMBOAT ON THE OHIO RIVER—COLUMBUS FIXED AS THE CAPITAL—WAR WITH ENGLAND—HULL'S SURRENDER—SIEGE OF FORT MEIGS—DEFENSE OF FORT STEPHENSON—GALLANTRY OF MAJOR CROGHAN—PERRY'S VICTORY ON LAKE ERIE—OHIO IN THE WAR—CONFLICT WITH THE UNITED STATES BANKS—RESOLUTIONS OF NULLIFICATION—THE ERA OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS AND COMMON SCHOOLS—CONSTRUCTION OF THE CANALS—THEIR VALUE AND MISSION—EFFORTS FOR POPULAR EDUCATION—CALEB ATWATER'S COMMISSION—THE SCHOOL LAW OF 1825—GROWTH OF THE OHIO SCHOOL SYSTEM..... 70

CHAPTER VII.

1825-1840.

LAFAYETTE'S VISIT—MORMONISM IN THE WESTERN RESERVE—THE FLIGHT OF JOSEPH SMITH AND HIS FOLLOWERS—THE FLOOD OF 1832—THE TOLEDO WAR—THE NEW STATE HOUSE—THE CENSUS OF 1840—THE LOG CABIN AND HARD CIDER CAMPAIGN—THE IMMENSE MEETING AT DAYTON..... 112

CHAPTER VIII.

1840-1860.

TOM CORWIN ELECTED GOVERNOR—OHIO IN THE WAR WITH MEXICO—CORWIN'S SPEECH IN THE SENATE—A REVOLUTION IN IRON-MAKING—LEGISLATIVE BLOCKADE IN THE HOUSE AND SENATE—THE SECOND CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION—A NEW CONSTITUTION FORMED AND ADOPTED

Table of Contents.

—THE REPEAL OF THE BLACK LAWS—ELECTION OF SALMON P. CHASE TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE—ORGANIZATION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY—CHASE ELECTED GOVERNOR—HIS ADMINISTRATION—THE ELECTION OF WILLIAM DENNISON.....	133
--	-----

CHAPTER IX.

1860-1865.

THE RADICAL TRIUMVIRATE—ANSWERING LINCOLN'S PROCLAMATION—THE MILLION DOLLAR BILL—GOVERNOR DENNISON'S ADMINISTRATION—THE ELECTION OF DAVID TOD, GOVERNOR—THE SEIGE OF CINCINNATI—GEN. LEW WALLACE'S ADDRESS—ARREST AND TRIAL OF VALLANDIGHAM—HIS FLIGHT TO CANADA—MORGAN'S RAID—HIS CAPTURE AND ESCAPE—VALLANDIGHAM NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR—DEFEATED BY JOHN BROUGH—THE MEETING OF THE WAR GOVERNORS—BROUGH'S ADMINISTRATION—OHIO WOMEN'S WORK DURING THE WAR—THE RECORD OF THE STATE—PEACE.....	150
--	-----

APPENDIX.

I.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF THE GOVERNORS.

Edward Tiffin, Thomas Kirker, Samuel Huntington, Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr., Othniel Looker, Thomas Worthington, Ethen Allen Brown, Allen Trimble, Jeremiah Morrow, Duncan McArthur, Robert Lucas, Joseph Vance, Wilson Shannon, Thos. Corwin, Thos. W. Bartley, Mordecai Bartley, William Bebb, Seabury Ford, Reuben Wood, William Medill, Salmon P. Chase, William Dennison, David Tod, John Brough, Charles Anderson, Jacob D. Cox, Rutherford B. Hayes, William Allen, Thomas L. Young, Richard M. Bishop, Charles Foster, George Hoadly, and Joseph B. Foraker.....	167
II. ORDINANCE OF 1787.....	195

CHAPTER I.

1669-1783.

LA SALLE DISCOVERS THE OHIO RIVER—FRENCH POSSESSION OF THE OHIO VALLEY—CONFLICT OF RACES—THE OHIO COMPANY—GIST'S JOURNEY—LORD DUNMORE'S WAR—THE MORAVIAN MASSACRE—THE CRAWFORD TRAGEDY—THE INDIAN TRIBES.

THE tireless tread of human travel and adventure has ever been westward. There has always been a longing in humanity to pursue the setting sun. The famous line of Bishop Berkley—

“Westward the course of empire takes its way,”

embodies a fact of history that is hard to explain. He wrote it as a plea for the future greatness of the Western land, which, in his prophetic vision, he seemed to see.

In 1640, the indomitable Jesuit missionary, Jean de Brebeuf, while on an exploring expedition to the Straits of Mackinac, first saw, as he coasted on Lake Erie, the northern shores of Ohio. It was but a passing glance; the brave Frenchman's destiny was farther West—nearer the setting sun.

To the adventurous Robert Cavelier de La Salle must be given the glory of individualizing the name of Ohio in the annals of American adventure and discovery. La Salle was a strange character. An enthusiast, yet serious and full of brain power; he

possessed many of the fantastic ideas as to the Unknown Western Land, common to the age in which he lived. For instance, he had a firm belief that the Mississippi River emptied itself into the Vermillion Sea, and he thought that by floating on its bosom to its mouth he could finally reach China and India. Full of that spirit of dash and daring, partaking of religious enthusiasm, he mixed with it the keen and shrewd sense of a commercial trader. His residence was at Montreal, which he named *La Chine* (China), with the idea of his ultimate point to be reached in discovery. At his home at *La Chine*, there came to visit him in 1667 the Iroquois, who told him glowing stories about a great river, which, on account of its beauty, the Indians called *Oyo*. They told of its wonderful length and width, of its rare splendor, of the rich valley through which it passed as it flowed, unvexed, on its long, long way to the sea. La Salle's ambitions were aroused. He saw for himself and France new conquests and enlargement of territory. His passion for new fields of discovery was as strong as his youth was fresh, and at the age of twenty-six he started to find the beautiful river of the Iroquois—the Ohio.

He sold *La Chine*, and equipping himself with the proceeds, he started on his journey. This was in the summer of 1669. He has left no record of his wonderful mission, but it is settled beyond dispute that on this trip he discovered the Ohio River, and descended upon its waters to the falls, or where Louisville now stands.

This, and other discoveries by La Salle, with those of his contemporary adventurers, vested in France

the title of the Mississippi Valley; and on the ninth day of April, 1682, he asserted its ownership by right of discovery and possession. In honor of his sovereign, Louis XIV, he named the immense territory Louisiana. France claimed the area of what now constitutes Ohio under that title, and held it until the treaty of Paris in 1763, when it came into possession of Great Britain. Thus ended a century and a half of intrigue, bloodshed, and continual strife between the French and the English over the occupancy of and title to the Northwest Territory.

The object of the early expeditions of the French into the territory northwest of the Ohio River was not that of permanent settlement. Their purpose, and their trading stations, always temporary, were simply for commerce. They established trading posts as early as 1680 on the Maumee River, near where Toledo now stands. "La Salle had for several years," before 1679, "employed canoes for his trade on the rivers Oyo (Ohio) and Oubache (Wabash) and others in the surrounding neighborhood which flow into the river Mississippi." He went to France in 1677, and secured from the king the monopoly of the purchase and sale of buffalo skins, and was the first extensive fur trader of the West.

French trading stations were established at various points in Ohio, along Lake Erie and the Ohio River. Soon came the conflict of the two races of powers, the old story of the two civilizations. As early as 1730, the English commenced establishing stations on what the French claimed was their territory. In 1745, the Pennsylvanians and the Virginians began to roam into the territory of Louisiana.

Gradually rivals for territory were approaching each other, and with French and English, this meant war. It always has. Subsequent events proved that history is simply a repetition of the past.

The first English-speaking settlement ever made in Ohio, was established at the mouth of Laramie's Creek on the Great Miami River, in what is now Shelby County. It was called Pickawillany, and was settled in 1749, but lasted only until June, 1752, when the French with their allies, the Chippewas and Ottawas, attacked the post. The result was the first massacre of white settlers in Ohio. All the traders, with the exception of two, were either killed or captured, and their Indian friends, the Miamis, were treated likewise.

In 1748, a party of English and Virginia gentlemen organized the "Ohio Land Company" for the purpose of settling the newly discovered Ohio Valley. The Virginians were Lawrence and Augustine Washington and Thomas Lee, and the principal Englishman was a Mr. Hanberry, of London. This was the first intelligent effort to bring that country into usefulness. This company must not be confounded with the celebrated and more successful "Ohio Company" of a later date. Christopher Gist, a young Virginian, headed the first exploring parties of the "Ohio Land Company" in 1750.

His journey must be looked upon as a striking piece of adventure and romance. The record of his strange tour has been published as "A Journal of Christopher Gist's journey from Colonel Cresap's at the old town on the Potomac River, Maryland, October 31, 1750, continued down the Ohio within fifteen

miles of the falls thereof; and from thence to the Roanoke River in North Carolina, where he arrived in May, 1751." The immensity of the undertaking can scarcely be realized at this late day. To be fully appreciated, it must be remembered that he journeyed through a pathless forest, much of which was unknown even to the Indian tribes of that day. The feeble traces of an Indian trail were all he had to guide him. The subsequent adventures of Indian fighters, accompanied as they were by armed companions, seem tame to the brave explorations of Christopher Gist. He came over the mountains from his starting point, and crossed the Ohio River at about Pittsburgh, striking for the interior of Ohio, and following a trail, he passed the Muskingum River at Dresden, where an Indian town was then located; crossing the Licking and Hockhocking Rivers, he traveled down the Scioto, until he reached Shawnee town, which was an Indian settlement below where Portsmouth now stands. This town of a once famous tribe, was located on both sides of the Ohio River. It was composed of "about forty houses on the south side of the river, and about a hundred houses on the north side, with a kind of state house about ninety feet long, with a tight cover of bark, in which councils were held."

He reached this point on the 28th day of January, 1751, thence he continued his journey westward, until he reached the falls of the Ohio, when he returned by way of the Cumberland Mountains to his home in North Carolina. Strange to say, he was peacefully received by the Indians through whose territory he passed. He reported to his principals the story of

his travels; the most seducing tales of the country and rich romances failed, however, to start settlements north of the Ohio River. Thus the wild and romantic journey of Christopher Gist, worthy of much good results, was barren of everything except that of publishing to the Virginians that the wilderness of the northwest was worth attention. His travels, however, had the effect of producing among the Indians a kind and friendly disposition toward the white man.

These journeys and attempted settlements by the English colonists aroused the attentions, as well as the jealousies, of the French. They regarded the territory within the limits of what is now Ohio, as their own. As early as 1749, to fix formally their boundaries, they implanted all along the Ohio River, leaden inscriptions assertive of their authority. It was but natural, then, that they viewed with concern the reckless inroads of the English, or, more properly speaking, the American Colonists. The result of this conflict of authority was the determination of both parties to assert their dominion over the disputed territory.

Upon the complaint of the Ohio Company to Lord Dinwiddie, Governor of Virginia, Washington, in 1753, then a young man of twenty-two, was sent to negotiate with the French. The result was unsatisfactory. The next year the Ohio Company, still tenacious of its rights, sent a Captain Trent with thirty-three men to build a fort where Pittsburg now stands. This, of course, was war to the French. Accordingly, a thousand Frenchmen under Captain Contrecoeur came down the Alleghany, and capturing

the proposed stronghold, called it Fort Duquesne. Then came the French and Indian war, which was a sanguinary and heartless conflict as far as the frontiers were concerned. The nine years of struggling for supremacy was ended by the Treaty of Paris, signed February 18, 1763, and by the terms of which, the French colors went down forever in the history of America.

While the rich and boundless territory of the North-west was annexed to the colony of Great Britain by conquest, it was not open to emigration and settlers, but was reserved by royal proclamation to the purposes and uses of the Indians. The great, newly acquired west was shut off from the colonists. The territory east of the Mississippi River and north of the Ohio River was apparently under the jurisdiction of Virginia, for that colony, in 1769, passed an act erecting Botetourt County, of which the present limits of Ohio was a part.

For ten years there was comparative peace on the frontier. There was an absence of bloodshed that augured for the white man the richest promises of progress. The peace was broken by the perfidy of the whites. In April, 1774, through the attacks of certain whites led by Captains Cresap and Great-house, the latter of whom participated in the murder of the family of the famous Chieftain, Logan, the entire Ohio Valley was plunged into a frontier struggle for life. It was Indian against white man. Lord Dunmore, the royal Governor of Virginia, organized an army of Virginians to march against the Indian tribes. His active prosecution and control of the campaign has placed it in history as "Lord Dunmore's War."

Lord Dunmore struck for the very heart of the Indian country on the Scioto River. It was in October, 1774, when the forces of the whites encamped at Camp Charlotte, so named by Dunmore in honor of the young queen of England, and Lord Dunmore met the principal chiefs of the belligerent tribes; the result was a treaty. It was at this time that the celebrated speech of Logan, the Mingo Chief, was delivered. Lord Dunmore sent for him, and through an interpreter, upon a belt of wampum, Logan expressed himself so strongly that Jefferson spoke of it saying, "I may challenge the whole orations of Demosthenes and Cicero, and of any more eminent orator, if Europe has furnished any more eminent, to produce a single passage superior to the speech of Logan, a Mingo Chief, to Lord Dunmore when Governor of Virginia." So closed Lord Dunmore's War in Ohio, in November, 1774.

The War for Independence soon came on, and although the wild Northwest had no colonial rights, it was good territory to preserve, and, in 1778, the Continental Congress sent out General Lachlin McIntosh, as the Commander of the Western Military Department, to protect the frontier. He left Fort Pitt with one thousand men, intending to destroy Detroit and the Indian towns on the Sandusky River. He stopped, however, at the present location of Bolivar, on the Tuscarawas River, and erected Fort Laurens, the first military stockade erected within Ohio boundaries. Here he stationed one hundred and fifty men, and returned to Fort Pitt. Fort Laurens was abandoned in 1779.

In 1780, and the five years following, Ohio was the

theatre of active warfare against the Indians. It was campaign after campaign, and the rifle shot broke the stillness of the wilderness with fearful frequency. It was the struggle for peace. It was war, in order that the security of the settlers which should follow these brave bands might be assured. On the Little Miami River, within what is now Greene County, were a series of Shawanese villages. These Indians had committed depredations in Kentucky, and to punish them, Colonel John Bowman, with one hundred and sixty Kentuckians, attacked the Indians. By some misunderstanding, the attack, owing to a failure of cooperation by the two separated wings of the little army, did not have much effect on the Indians. The Kentuckians were compelled to retreat, and they crossed to their own state at the mouth of the Little Miami River. This failure, for such it was, only served to prompt the savages to further depredations and outrages on the whites. During the months of July and August in the same year, 1780, Col. George Rogers Clark attacked the Indians on the Miami and destroyed their towns and thoroughly defeated them. The next year saw an expedition led by General Daniel Greathouse, which, unfortunately, bore more of the appearance of a murdering mob than a military campaign. Harmless Indians were cruelly assassinated, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the officers in command prevented a massacre of the Moravian missions on the Tuscarawas River. The year 1782 opened with a number of atrocious deeds of violence by the Indians. Innocent women and children were murdered in the most horrible manner. The whites were exasperated, and

in February of this year, Colonel Williamson led his memorable expedition against the Indians. It was an expedition of blood, and the maddened whites forgot all the instincts of humanity. They marched into the Tuscarawas country and captured the peaceful and Christian Indians of the Moravian Missions. There was no evidence of the guilt or participation of the Indians in the recent outrages against the whites, but, nevertheless, Colonel Williamson's men, in cold blood and with brutal vengeance, massacred the captured Moravian Indians, ninety-six in number. To the credit of Colonel Williamson can it be said, that he opposed the massacre, and did all he could to prevent it.

The record of Indian brutalities and massacres may furnish parallels, and of course does, to this horrible deed, but the race that was born to the use of the scalping-knife and tomahawk never did anything to excel it in its devilish and inhuman character. Williamson pleaded with his men to take their captives to Fort Pitt, but on the question as to whether they should be taken to Fort Pitt or die, the voice of the expedition was almost unanimous for blood. And on March 8, 1782, "with gun and spear, and tomahawk and scalping-knife, and bludgeon and mallet, the wholesale brutal murder of these defenseless people was accomplished." The work was kept up until the silence of death reigned in the settlement. Then the bodies of the murdered Moravians were burned. Thus was stained with indelible disgrace the border annals of Ohio. The Moravian Indians, through the gentle influence of the missionaries, were imbued with the sweet spirit of peace.

They were manly, brave and honorable. True to the teachings of their pastors, they kept aloof from the struggles or warfare of the other tribes. Even during the War of Independence they refused to participate in the border bloodshed. Situated between the American fort at Pittsburgh, and the English at Detroit, they were importuned and threatened by both. In 1777 they were attacked by the Americans, and in the following year by the English, who sent them a message that they would be massacred if they did not help fight the Americans. Yet they adhered to their views of peace. What a striking commentary on the white man's practice of Christianity!

In 1781 a leading Wyandot chief visited them to warn them of the dangerous position they occupied. His words of advice and their reply were striking and pathetic:

"My cousins," said he, "you Christian Indians in Gnadenhutten, Schonbrun and Salem, I am concerned on your account, as I see you live in a dangerous situation. Two mighty and angry gods stand opposite each other with their mouths open, and you stand between them, and are in danger of being crushed by the one or the other, or both of them, and crumbled under their teeth."

"Uncle," replied they, "and you Shawanese, our nephews, we have not hitherto seen our situation so dangerous as not to stay here. We live in peace with all mankind, and have nothing to do with the war. We desire and request no more than that we may be permitted to live in peace and quiet. We will preserve your words and consider them, and send you, uncle, our answer."

Thus they endeavored to cultivate peace and the arts of peace, and did so until the massacre. There is a sadness in their short and tragic career, which has the tinge of a fearful romance.

But the war against the red man waged on, and the frightful event of March only seemed to whet the appetite of the whites for Indian blood. In May, 1782, Colonel William Crawford assembled five hundred men at Mingo Bottoms, near where Steubenville now stands, and started for the Wyandot Indians on the Sandusky River, from which it got the name of the "Sandusky Campaign." Colonel Crawford was a brave officer, and he led his men to conflict at Upper Sandusky, in Wyandot County. A rout and defeat followed, with a loss of over a hundred of his men, and the capture of Colonel Crawford himself. And here can be recorded another of those terrible events which formed the horrors of border and pioneer history. Colonel Crawford was burned at the stake by the Delawares in retaliation for the massacre of some of their own tribe by Williamson's men at the Moravian towns. The heartrending story of Colonel Crawford's death makes the blood curdle to think of it. Upon his capture he was stripped naked, and with his hands fastened behind him, he was tied to a post. His torturers then fired powder into his body at least seventy times, from his feet to his head. Then they cut off his ears, and, amid the railing jeers of an Indian mob, he was burned to a crisp. The infamous renegade, Simon Girty, stood by and treated Crawford's appeal for a soldier's death by a friendly rifle shot, with laughter and derision. Thus ended the life of one of Ohio's bravest pioneers.

Other expeditions were afterwards organized against the tribes in Ohio, the most notable being those of General Clark and Colonel Logan. The result of retaliatory campaigns was very disastrous to the Indians.

It was amid such trials and dangerous campaigns as these hardy backwoodsmen endured, that the conditions were established which afterward enabled the early settlers of Ohio to lay the foundations of the State in peace. The magnificent empire of progress and civilization, which a century later supplanted the pathless forest through which the border warriors of Clark and Broadhead and Crawford made their marches, owes to them a patriotic remembrance. Many of their campaigns, judged at the firesides of our modern homes, and in a condition of profound safety, may seem to have been but cruel and marauding expeditions, having solely bloodshed in view. But it must be remembered that it was the only way to deal with a savage and treacherous foe. At times the revengeful nature of the pioneers may have carried them beyond the pale of proper punishment, but the recollections of murders and atrocities committed by the Indians on the whites, and in some instances upon their own families, dimmed all sight of mercy in the frontiersman's heart. At any rate, just or not, the resistless hand of fate, that stays neither for time nor man, pointed to the extermination of the red man. The destiny of the Great West had to be fought out, and the first step was to put the vast territory in shape so that the plowshare, the mill and the schoolhouse should take the place of the rifle, the stockade and the camp. The Indian stood in the way, and he had to go.

While the warfare on the border was being prosecuted with imminent danger, at the same time with vigor by the frontiersmen, the colonies in the East were establishing by their arms a great nation. Their entire energies were directed towards independence, and consequently but little attention was, or could be given, to Indian warfare. As a result, the expeditions occurring up to 1782 were mainly the outgrowth of a spirit of adventure, and, of course, for protection of the early Pennsylvanians and Virginians. Most of the campaigns were without warrant either of the Continental Congress or the colonial governments. It was the pressure for the new and rich land of the west that forced the fighting.

The entire territory of what is now Ohio, was, during this period, in the possession of the Indian tribes. The famous Wyandots—the bravest of all the Ohio Indians—occupied the fertile and level region of the Sandusky River, while the rich valleys of the Tuscarawas and Muskingum were the homes of the Delawares. Along the Scioto River, within its beautiful valley, the Shawanese lived in populous towns, and their warriors were famed far and near for their bravery and numbers. The Miamis were confined to the territory between the two rivers to which they gave the names of Great and Little Miami, while along the Ohio was scattered Logan's Tribe, the Mingoes. In the northern part of the State, along the banks of Lake Erie, were the settlements of the Chippewas and Ottawas.

There were no white men permanently within this

Indian land, and the tribes knew them only as enemies whose visits always meant war. They saw with wonder the ministering angels of the Prince of Peace that came to preach about a new Great Father, but the wicked ways of the whites often led them to treat the missionaries with scorn, and sometimes with death.

Such was Ohio when the Independence of the United States was recognized by the mother country—a great and expansive territory of danger and death to the white man.

CHAPTER II.

1783-1788.

AFTER THE REVOLUTION—SETTLING THE TITLE TO OHIO TERRITORY—CESSIONS OF STATES, AND INDIAN TREATIES—THE ORDINANCE OF 1787—ARTHUR ST. CLAIR APPOINTED GOVERNOR—INAUGURATION OF LAW AT MARIETTA—GENERAL ST. CLAIR AND THE JUDGES.

The Treaty of Paris, which was signed at Fontainebleau, on the third day of September, 1783, brought peace to Great Britain and independence to the United States. In addition it gave the latter the territory east of the Mississippi River, for by the terms of the treaty, Great Britain relinquished her right and interest in the Northwest Territory to the United States. The next thing to be accomplished before the newly acquired national domain could be thrown open to settlement, was to quiet all claims of the different states that had, or asserted, an inter-

est therein. Congress maintained that the vast area should be national land, and so declared as early as 1780. The only difficulty in the way of carrying out the declaration of Congress, was the fact that New York, Connecticut and other states claimed positive title to various parts of the new territory, and some of the Indian tribes had undoubted rights which in justice had to be recognized. But with that seeming providential wisdom which characterized the declarations and plans of the founders of the Republic, this source of contention was gradually and quietly removed. For a while this land dispute over the new national acquisition was a continual subject of anxiety to the patriotic statesmen of post-revolutionary days.

On the first day of March, 1781, the State of New York made a cession of all her claims to the Northwest Territory. Exactly three years afterwards, Virginia ceded all of her lands, excepting the tract known as the Virginia Military District, between the Little Miami and the Scioto Rivers, which she reserved as a bounty for her brave sons who fought in the Revolution. On the 18th of April, 1785, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts ceded all its claims to the United States, and on the 14th of September, 1786, the State of Connecticut executed an act of cession of all its title to the territory in question, reserving, however, from the grant, what is known as the "Western Reserve of Connecticut," which she held until May 30, 1800, when she surrendered that also.

In addition to these quitclaims of the States, it was further necessary, in order to open the Northwest

Territory to settlers, and to confer upon them a good title whenever they should come within its borders, to secure a relinquishment of the Indian titles. Accordingly, by the treaty of Fort Stanwix, in October 1784, the powerful Six Nations, comprising the Mohawks, Onondagas, Senecas, Cayugas, Tuscaroras and Oneidas, released their claims to the territory. In this treaty the celebrated chiefs, Cornplanter and Red Jacket, represented the Nations, and Oliver Wolcott, Richard Butler and Arthur Lee were the Congressional Commissioners. In January of the next year, the Delawares, Wyandots, Chippewas and Ottawas, with whom the treaty of Fort McIntosh was formed, relinquished all claim to the Ohio Valley. A year later the Shawanese concluded a treaty concerning their interest with the same result. These and other treaties, with subsequent purchases, extinguished the title of the red man to the Ohio Territory.

The Territory of the Northwest added about two hundred and forty thousand square miles to the United States. Congress saw the necessity of clothing it with some kind of official government, for it prohibited settlement within its limits until such measures should be taken. In 1784, a committee, with Thomas Jefferson as its Chairman, reported a plan which was entirely too cumbersome for practical operation. He provided for seventeen states, for ten of which, Jefferson proposed the following names: Sylvania, Michigania, Cheronesus, Assenisipia, Metropotamia, Illinoia, Saratoga, Washington, Polypotamia and Pelisipia. The project resulted as a dead letter statute; the names alone were sufficient

to kill it. Congress again took up the subject on the 7th of July, 1786, the entire plan of government and its operation was thoroughly debated until July 11th, 1787, when Nathan Dane, of Massachusetts, reported the famous "Ordinance of Freedom," better known as the Ordinance of 1787, which was passed by Congress two days afterwards. By its terms all former legislation on the subject was repealed. Next to the Federal Constitution, it has passed into history as the greatest of all American legislative acts. The wisdom and statesmanship of its makers seemed to penetrate the distant future, for they legislated for a coming generation as if it were present. It has been a marvelous factor in the greatness of five states; it stamped upon the Northwest the marks of a new age, and furnished for citizens yet to be born, the foundations on which they might build mighty and prosperous commonwealths.

Daniel Webster said that no one single law of any law-giver, ancient or modern, has produced effects of more distinct, marked and lasting character than this ordinance. Of it Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice of the United States, wrote, "Never, probably in the history of the world, did a measure of legislation so accurately fulfill, and so mightily exceed the anticipations of the legislators."

The ordinance of 1787, or, as its legal title reads, "An ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River," provided that not more than five, nor less than three states should be formed out of the territory. It guaranteed freedom, religious and civil; prohibited slavery, except as to criminals; provided for the

maintenance of common schools, and set apart lands for a university, doing so with the preamble that "religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government, schools and the means of education shall ever be encouraged." Thus was the Territory of the Northwest consecrated to civilization. The authorship of this ordinance has been the subject of much dispute; its greatness has placed it side by side with the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. It has been variously ascribed to Rufus King, of Massachusetts, to Nathan Dane, of the same state, and to Thomas Jefferson. The circumstances all mark its controlling features as the handiwork of Dr. Manassah Cutler, who afterwards settled at Marietta.

In October, 1787, Congress ordered seven hundred troops for the frontier, to emphasize to the Indians that the white man's government had at last commenced in the territory. On the fifth of the same month Congress also elected officers for the new government. Arthur St. Clair was chosen Governor, and elected with him were James M. Varnum, Samuel Holden Parsons and John Armstrong, Judges, and Winthrop Sargent, Secretary. Mr. Armstrong afterwards declined to serve as Judge, and John Cleves Symmes was named to fill the vacancy.

On the ninth of July, 1788, Governor St. Clair and his associate officers, with the exception of Judge Symmes, arrived at Fort Harmar, where they remained until the 15th, when they entered Marietta as the representatives of the National Government. He was received with display and acclamations by the new settlement. He addressed the people in a

dignified speech. Secretary Winthrop Sargent read the Ordinance. Governor St. Clair's address on this occasion, accurately preserved in his papers, shows the striking interest that he had already formed for the new territory and its people. It was replete with wisdom and affection. Of the powers of the new officers, he said, "You will observe, gentlemen, that the system which has been formed for this country, and is now to take effect, is temporary only, suited to your infant situation, and to continue no longer than that state of infancy shall last. During that period the Judges, with my assistance, are to select from the codes of the mother States such laws as may be thought proper for you. This is a very important part of our duty, and will be attended to with the greatest care. But Congress has not intrusted this great business wholly to our prudence and discretion. We are bound to report to them all laws which shall be made, and they have reserved to themselves the power of annulling them, so that, if any law not proper in itself, or not suited to your circumstances, either from our not seeing the whole extent of its operation, or any other circumstance, should be imposed, it will be immediately repealed." The Governor then spoke of the necessity of fair treatment and good example to the Indians; of the physical advantages of the location of the settlement, as well as of the territory at large, and he closed by asking the co-operation, as well as the cheerful acquiescence, of the settlers in his official rule of the territory. After the speech, General Rufus Putnam, in behalf of the citizens of Marietta, welcomed the Governor to their midst, and pledged

in warm and loyal language their support to his administration. The peroration was, "Great sir, we pray that Heaven may grant to you, both in public character and private life, all the felicity that can meet your expectations, or warmest desires. May you long enjoy the tranquility of a mind influenced by the principles of rectitude only. May the cold hand of death never arrest you until you shall have accomplished all the objects which a great and good man can embrace; and then, when life shall lose her charms, when nature shall begin to sink beneath the weight of mortality, and when the mind, impatient to be free, shall burst the brittle shell which holds it, may you rise triumphant on cherub's wings to enjoy God in realms of endless felicity." This was the inauguration of civil government in the Territory of the Northwest. It was the beginning of law in Ohio.

Arthur St. Clair, the first and only Governor of the territory, was one of the most brilliant and distinguished military characters in the Revolutionary War. A contemporary writer calls him the "great St. Clair," and while in the gubernatorial chair of the Northwest, Judge Burnet marked him as "unquestionably a man of superior talents, of extensive information, and of great uprightness of purpose, as well as suavity of manners." Courtly, scholarly and honest, he was a fitting representative of the government in the new land. St. Clair, as his name indicates, was of French origin, although his ancestors had for centuries lived in Scotland, where he was born in 1734. He received his education at Edinburgh University, and was indentured as a student of

medicine. He disliked this, and purchasing his time, he entered the English army in 1757. He was in the French and Indian War, and served under General Wolfe at Quebec, where his conduct was gallant and effective. He resigned from the English army in 1762, and settled down to civil life in Pennsylvania, where he filled many positions of trust, honor and importance. When the colonies rebelled against Great Britain, St. Clair threw his entire fortune and enthusiasm on the side of his country. In 1775, he was summoned to Philadelphia by a letter from President Hancock. His record from thence forward is a part of the history of the Republic. He was the assistant and confidant of Washington; he was a member of his military family, and shared the hardships of Valley Forge, together with the victories of many well-fought battles. St. Clair after the Revolution retired to civil life. His fortune was gone in the whirligig of war. He started into the Revolution a rich man; when peace was declared, the riches had flown. In 1783, he was one of a Board of Censors from the County of Philadelphia. In 1786, he was in Congress from Pennsylvania, and as a hero of two wars, and a distinguished patriot, he was elected its President in 1787. This Congress formulated and passed the Ordinance of 1787, under which St. Clair was nominated to the Governorship of the Northwest Territory, which occurred October 5th. Governor St. Clair accepted his new honor with great misgivings. He says in his letters that it was forced upon him by his friends, who expected that there was more pecuniary compensation attached to it than events proved. It was supposed that the opportuni-

ties for land speculation would be so great that St. Clair would make money out of his advantages of position. But he was not so inclined, nor did he expect such a result. He was satisfied with, and frankly stated, that he had the "ambition of becoming the father of a country, and laying the foundation for the happiness of millions then unborn." Such was Arthur St. Clair.

In personal appearance the new Governor was tall, well-formed, yet slender, powerfully built, yet graceful. When he spoke on that July day at Marietta, he was in the prime of a remarkably well-developed manhood. The effect upon him of the hardships of his campaigns had been greatly softened by his recent mild and successful civil life. Yet there was little, save its dignity, to show that the classical face was that of the handsome Ensign St. Clair, who used to wield the accomplishments of the drawing room among the Bowdoin and Bayards of Boston twenty years before.

The Judges were men of good sense and character. They formed his legislative council. Major General Samuel Holden Parsons who was the Chief Justice, was from Connecticut; he had distinguished himself in the Revolution, and was much esteemed by Washington, who appointed him. His military and social standing gave him considerable prominence at the time. His mother was a daughter of Governor Matthew Griswold, of Connecticut, and he was a graduate of Harvard of the class of 1756. James Mitchell Varnum was from Massachusetts; he graduated from Providence College in 1769, and was afterwards an active politician in Rhode Island. He

espoused the patriot cause and joined the army in 1775. He was commissioned Brigadier General in the Continental service. The next year he resigned, and in 1786 he was elected delegate to the Continental Congress. John Cleves Symmes was from New Jersey; he had been Chief Justice of that State and represented it in Congress. His revolutionary record was good, and he distinguished himself in the battle of Saratoga. To the Governor and these Judges were committed the legislative powers of the new territory. These powers they were to exercise until there were five thousand male white persons in the territory, when, under the ordinance, a territorial legislature would be organized.

CHAPTER III.

1788-1799.

THE OHIO COMPANY OF ASSOCIATES—THE FIRST SETTLEMENT IN OHIO—THE CHARACTER OF THE MARIETTA COLONISTS—THE PIONEERS OF CINCINNATI—THE FRENCH SETTLEMENT AT GALLIPOLIS—NATHANIEL MASSIE SETTLES IN THE SCIOTO VALLEY—THE WESTERN RESERVE—THE GROWTH OF TOWNS—GENERAL HARMAR'S CAMPAIGNS AGAINST THE INDIANS—ST CLAIR'S DEFEAT—GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE'S VICTORY—THE TREATY OF GREENVILLE—THE GROWTH OF THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

The year 1788 and the succeeding decade are remarkable as being the era of early settlements in Ohio, and the period of the last Indian campaigns

within its borders. These events will be treated in their order.

When the war was over, many of the patriots of the Revolution saw a magnificent opportunity for riches and fame in the country northwest of the Ohio River. Among these were some of the purest and most distinguished men of that time. General Rufus Putnam was the controlling character. At the "Bunch of Grapes" tavern in Boston, on March 1, 1786, was formed the "Ohio Company of Associates." Its object was to raise funds for buying land beyond the Ohio and settling thereon. When the land was purchased it was to be divided among the members of the syndicate. The Ohio Company, as it was best known, was a remarkable combination. It was composed of the very best men in the nation. Among its members were Alexander Hamilton and Samuel Dexter, the first and third Secretaries of the Treasury; Henry Knox, the first Secretary of War; three Governors of Massachusetts; a Vice President of the United States; the Governors of Connecticut and Rhode Island; a United States Senator; a Postmaster General; a Justice of the Supreme Court; and a President of Harvard College. Besides these, were many celebrated in military life. Of course these men did not emigrate with the settlers, but they staked their means, their character, and their influence on the success of the proposed adventure. Exactly one year after the organization at the "Bunch of Grapes," another meeting was held at Brackett's Tavern, Boston, at which a committee of five, with General Putnam as Chairman, was appointed to draft a plan for submission to the share-

holders of the company. Afterwards, Generals Putnam and Parsons, with Rev. Manasseh Cutler and Major Winthrop Sargent, who was the Secretary of the company, were appointed to confer with Congress concerning the purchase of land in the territory. Their first visit to Congress was unsuccessful. Finally Dr. Cutler, who was a shrewd as well as an intellectual man, was successful in contracting in behalf of the Ohio Company for the purchase of lands from the United States.

The contract was entered into between the Board of Treasury of the United States, through Samuel Osgood and Arthur Lee, and the Ohio Company, through Manasseh Cutler and Winthrop Sargent, its agents. It was signed October 27, 1787, and called for one and one-half million acres of land at sixty-six and two-thirds cents per acre. The area, however, was afterwards reduced to less than a million of acres. Contemporary with the efforts to secure this contract, which, by the way, was the first ever entered into by the United States, was the formation of the Ordinance of 1787, both of which showed the influence of the cultured Cutler.

Again, at Brackett's Tavern, on November 23, 1787, the Ohio Company met. Then and there they effected the arrangements for colonizing their new territory. The emigrants were put in charge of General Putnam. The little band consisted of their leader and forty-seven others, and was divided into two parties. On the 30th of November the first party started from Danvers, Massachusetts, under the supervision of Major Haffield White. On the 1st

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of January, 1788, the other division left Hartford, Connecticut, in charge of General Putnam.

Their journey over the mountains, where the foot of the white man never trod before; their dangerous and painful marches through almost impassable snows, their bravery and privations, have no parallels in the civil annals of American history. The two parties met by pre-arrangement at Simrall's Ferry, a point on the Youghiogheny River, thirty miles above where Pittsburgh now stands. From here their route lay down the Ohio River to the mouth of the Muskingum. For six weeks the pioneers remained at Simrall's, arranging for their passage down the Ohio. They built a boat forty-five feet long and fifteen feet wide, strong, bullet proof, and decked; and true to the memory of their forefathers, they named it the "Mayflower." She was launched on the 2d of April, and, with Captain Jonathan Devol in command, they started on their journey. On the 7th of April, 1787, they landed in the rain at the mouth of the Muskingum River, and thus the foundations of Ohio were laid, and Marietta was commenced.

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The settlers who landed there were a law-abiding and conscientious people. Unlike some of the commonwealths of a later date, the primitive citizenship of Ohio was not composed of an outlawed element or mere aimless adventurers. They had a mission, and their course was marked by all the evidences of an improved civilization. The men of Marietta brought with them industry, knowledge, religion, and government. They were the proper pioneers of the great State whose fathers they were. The

Directors of the Ohio Company at Brackett's Tavern requested the settlers to "pay as early attention as possible to the education of youth," and among the first enterprises of the pioneers was a library. Such were the spirits that founded Ohio. Washington, in a letter written the same year, spoke of them, saying, "No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has just been commenced at the Muskingum. Information, property and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of the settlers personally, and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community. If I were a young man, just preparing to begin life, or had a family to make a provision for, I know of no country where I should rather fix my habitation." If Ohio is great, it is because she was born great.

The site of the new settlement was in the midst of a natural beauty that framed, as in a picture, the substantial richness of the alluvial land of the Muskingum. The settlers had left behind them the snows of New England; here they found a climate as balmy as spring. One of the settlers writing home to Worcester, Massachusetts, six weeks after his arrival, said, "This country, for fertility of soil and pleasantness of situation, not only exceeds my expectations, but exceeds any part of Europe or America that I was ever in. We have already started twenty buffaloes in a drove. Deer are as plenty as sheep with you." Another writing, with true Western enthusiasm, under date of July 9th, said, "The corn has grown nine inches every twenty four hours for two or three days past." We can see from this that

work was the order of the day from the hour of landing. In three months, the colonists had cleared the timber, built houses, erected a fort, laid off streets, plowed the ground and planted their corn. About the first of July, another party of pioneers from Massachusetts joined the colony, adding strength and stability to it. Up to this time no name had been conferred upon the settlement. It was first called Adelphi, then Muskingum; but on the 2d day of July, 1788, the directors and agents present at the settlement christened it, by resolution, "Marietta," after the accomplished but ill-fated Queen of France, Marie Antoinette, whose influences were always with the Americans in their recent struggle for liberty. The first 4th of July on Ohio soil was celebrated in genuine old-fashioned style. Thirteen guns from Fort Harmar ushered in the Republic's natal day, and the same rang through the hills at eventide. A banquet was served on the banks of the Muskingum and toasts were drunk. General James M. Varnum delivered the oration, which was the first one delivered within what is now Ohio.

Until the arrival of Governor St. Clair, the laws of the colony were made by the resident directors, and they were published by being posted up on a beach tree. It stands as a credit to the good name and good humor of the early settlers, that during this time but one dispute among them is recorded, and that was settled without the intervention of the law.

On the 2d day of September, the first court ever held on Ohio territory was opened with formal ceremonies at Marietta. The sheriff, with drawn sword, headed the procession of the people to the blockhouse

of Campus Martius, where the sessions of the court were held. Governor St. Clair and the other territorial officers were present. A group of Indian chiefs were invited guests to this important event. Little did they dream that this initial pomp of the reign of law meant the beginning of the end of the red man in the West.

General Rufus Putnam and General Benjamin Tupper were the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas by appointment of the Governor. There being no suits, civil or criminal, the session was purely formal. Paul Fearing was admitted to the bar, and thus became the first lawyer of the new settlement and territory.

Immediately upon arriving, Governor St. Clair and the Judges of the Territory commenced their work of framing the proper legislation for the limits of their jurisdiction. The first law published was concerning the organization of a militia, and was adopted July 25, 1788. Besides this, they legislated on crimes, courts, marriages, coroners, officers, and also erected Washington County, which at that time included nearly half of Ohio. The close of the year 1788 saw the colony of Marietta in a safe and flourishing condition. The settlement numbered nearly two hundred souls, and was receiving acquisitions monthly. In fact many were turned away because they could not get land. In a letter written this year to the *Massachusetts Spy*, General Putnam, referring to travel westward on the Ohio River, states that "upwards of seven thousand have gone down since we began our settlement." Thus early did the western emigration begin.

The second settlement in Ohio was made at Columbia, about five miles above Cincinnati. The land between the Great and Little Miamis, and extending northward far enough to make a tract of a million of acres, was sold by Congress to John Cleves Symmes, of Morristown, New Jersey, in 1787, very soon after Dr. Cutler had secured the Ohio Company's purchase. Major Benjamin Stites, of Pennsylvania, purchased from Judge Symmes 10,000 acres near the mouth of the Little Miami River. On the 18th of November, 1788, twenty-six hardy Pennsylvanians located at this point erected a block house, laid off a little town, and called it Columbia. The settlement prospered admirably for several years. The pioneers gathered here were men of grit and character, and before long it had a population much in excess of the settlements of the neighborhood.

While Major Stites was building the town of Columbia, Mathias Denman, with Robert Patterson and Israel Ludlow, laid off a town on the high north bank of the Ohio River opposite the mouth of the Licking River. Denman had purchased 800 acres from John Cleves Symmes, for which he paid thirty cents an acre. About the 28th of December, 1788, Denman and his companions, fifteen in number, landed at the site of the proposed town, which has since grown to be the Queen City of the West. The settlement was first known as "Losantiville," but very soon after was changed to Cincinnati; in fact the settlement was always officially known as Cincinnati.

The third settlement in the Symmes Purchase was made under the immediate supervision of Judge Symmes himself. On the twenty-ninth of January,

1789, Symmes and his party left Maysville, and made a difficult, dangerous, and slow journey down the Ohio River. The weather was intensely cold, and the river was filled with floating ice. They reached their destination, North Bend, in safety in the early part of February. A city, magnificent on paper, was laid out and called Symmes, though it was scarcely known by any other name than North Bend.

Of these three settlements Cincinnati, on account of its elevation above high water (for the flood of 1789 completely submerged Columbia and Synimes) became the principal center of the Miami country. The construction of Fort Washington at Cincinnati, and the removal of the garrison from Symmes, was another potent factor in the building of the future metropolis of the State.

On the 2d of January, 1790, Governor St. Clair arrived at Fort Washington, and on the fourth he issued his proclamation establishing Hamilton county, which comprised "all of the district lying between the Little Miami on the east and the Big Miami on the west, and the Ohio on the south, to a line on the north drawn from the standing Stone Forks, on the Big Miami, due east to the Little Miami." The county seat was fixed at Cincinnati; the first Judges of the Court of Common Pleas were William Goforth, William Wells, and William McMillan. Israel Ludlow was the first Clerk of the Court. This was the beginning of the great city of Ohio. Its successful growth and permanency, as compared with contemporaneous settlements in the Miami country, were due undoubtedly to its location. Its advantages as a military post were seen by Major

Doughty when he arrived at Cincinnati to construct Fort Washington. Its position above the usual floods of the Ohio gave it a preference over its sister settlements. As a result, it absorbed most of the population of North Bend and Columbia. In 1795, the population was about 500; from that date the fertile lands between the Miamis commenced to be dotted with the clearings of thrifty settlers, and their nucleus and protection was Cincinnati.

The next settlement, in point of time, was the interesting one of Gallipolis, in 1791. The speculative emigration companies of to-day have their prototype in the Scioto Company, which sent Joel Barlow to France in 1788 to sell its lands. His descriptions were so picturesque and highly colored that they created a perfect rage among the Parisians. Volney, a celebrated French writer of that period, says: "Nothing was talked of in every social circle but the paradise that was opened for Frenchmen in the Western wilderness, the free and happy life to be led on the blissful banks of the Scioto." About five hundred Frenchmen, principally from Paris and Lyons, and mostly artisans, totally unfit for the laborious life of a backwoodsman, left their native land for the new settlement, which was appropriately named Gallipolis. They had not been long in their new homes when it was discovered that the titles guaranteed by the Scioto Company were valueless, and that the land was owned by the Ohio Company.

The position of these settlers was truly pitiable and alarming. They were in a strange country, and amid a strange people, with their fondest hopes blasted. The Indians at this time were aroused all

over the frontier, and it was certainly sufficient to drive the Frenchmen to despair. The result was that many drifted farther west to Detroit and Kaskaskia; some remained and purchased their land from the Ohio Company. Congress, in 1795, and subsequently, granted 24,000 acres of land to these defrauded emigrants. This land is in the eastern part of Scioto county, on the Ohio River, and is known, by reason of its history, as the "French Grant."

At Manchester, on the Ohio River, in March, 1791, Colonel Nathaniel Massie, a Virginian, who at that time was located in Kentucky, made the first settlement in the Virginia Military District. This composed the territory between the Scioto and the Little Miami. Massie was a surveyor, and he located many land warrants for the Virginia holders. In his surveying and locating expeditions he explored the Scioto Valley, and was attracted by its richness and beauty. In 1796, Colonel Massie, assisted by Duncan McArthur, laid out the town of Chillicothe, and thus opened to emigration the far-famed region of the Shawanese. Chillicothe soon received acquisitions from Virginia, and in a few years became a very important town. Its history, and that of its citizens, play a very important part in the annals of Ohio.

Thus far the Ohio settlements were in the southern and central portion, and not until 1796 was any attempt made to develop the northern part. On the 4th of July of this year, a little band of fifty-two, under the leadership of General Moses Cleveland, as the agent of the Connecticut Land Company, landed at the mouth of Conneaut creek in Ashtabula

county. They came with the double purpose of surveying and settling the Western Reserve. The settlers were all from Connecticut. Leaving the party at Conneaut, General Cleveland and his surveyors proceeded to the mouth of the Cuyahoga river, where he laid out the town of Cleveland.

During the winter of 1796, but two families were living in the town. The pioneers of the Western Reserve suffered many privations and dangers. The country was not settled as early or as rapidly as that farther south. In 1798, there were but one hundred and fifty persons in that whole region. The character of the settlers was of that same sturdy stock that planted Marietta, and their starting point was the same—New England.

The thinly arranged settlements rapidly concentrated, and finally developed into towns. Usually, the first thing done by the pioneers, was to plat into lots the land settled upon. Up to 1799, the rapid increase of emigration had drawn into the territory within Ohio enough settlers to lay off and establish the towns of Marietta, Columbia, Cincinnati, North Bend, Gallipolis, Manchester, Hamilton, Dayton, Franklin, Chillicothe, Cleveland, Franklinton, Steubenville, Williamsburg and Zanesville. The close of the century found these towns enjoying peace and prosperity. But to be able to do this, the territory had in the meantime passed through its second war with the Indians; to understand this, a retrospect is necessary.

Governor St. Clair, at Fort Harmar, on January 9th, 1789, concluded a treaty with the Six Nations, and representatives of the Wyandots, Delawares,

Chippewas, Ottawas, Pottawatomies and Sacs. By this he secured valuable concessions to the settlers, and confirmed the treaty of Fort McIntosh. But it did not bring the good will of the Indians. Marauding parties of the savages were still kept up. This was especially so on the Ohio river. From 1789 the tide of emigration westward became very large for that period. The northwest and Kentucky were the objective points. The Ohio river was the great channel through which this stream of pioneers flowed. The travel down the Ohio became perilous by reason of the attacks of the Indians on the emigrants. So much so that in 1790, General Wilkinson, of Kentucky, called the attention of General Harmar, the Commander-in-chief of the Western military department, who was at Fort Washington, to the condition of affairs. In a letter dated April 7th of this year, General Wilkinson says: "For more than a month past a party of savages has occupied the northwestern bank of the Ohio a few miles above the mouth of the Scioto, from whence they make attacks upon every boat that passes, to the destruction of much property, the loss of many lives, and the great annoyance of all intercourse northward. By very recent accounts, we are apprised that they still continue in force at that point, and that their last attack was against five boats, one of which they captured. It is the general, and I conceive a well-founded opinion, that if this party is not dislodged and dispersed, the navigation of the Ohio must cease."

As a result of this correspondence, General Harmar and General Scott marched from Maysville,

Kentucky, with a force of about three hundred and thirty men, to the mouth of the Scioto. But the Indians had been notified and upon the arrival of the troops but four of the savages could be found. They were killed.

About this time the inroads of the Indians were becoming unbearable. They were instigated by the British to these attacks upon the white American settlements. Governor St. Clair determined upon heroic treatment, and on July 15th, 1790, he addressed letters to the militia officers of Pennsylvania, Virginia and Kentucky, calling for troops for an Indian campaign. Accordingly there assembled at Cincinnati in September, a little army, from the states named, of 1,400 men, of which over three hundred were regulars. The militia, in a military sense was a mongrel crew, consisting principally of boys and old men, most of whom were wholly undisciplined and ill-equipped. The result can be surmised. The expedition was a failure. The troops, though fighting bravely, were fearfully cut up; the killed being estimated at one hundred and eighty-three men, including many officers. The lack of discipline was the principal factor in the defeat. General Harmar, a brave, honorable and able officer, could not control the militia, "they," said he, "shamefully and cowardly threw away their arms and ran, without scarcely firing a gun."

The campaign of General Harmar served but to exasperate the Indians, and they proceeded to form a confederacy of the tribes northwest of the Ohio, with the avowed purpose of annihilating the white settlements. There was panic and terror in the territory.

In March, 1791, Congress took cognizance of the condition of affairs, and passed an act for the increase of the army on the Western frontier for the purpose of checking the Indian invasion. Governor St. Clair was appointed Major-General and Commander-in-chief. Under the instructions of General Knox, who was Secretary of War, he proceeded to make the necessary arrangements for an expedition against the Indians. After long months of weary waiting and recruiting, General St. Clair, in command of about two thousand men, commenced his march from Fort Washington. Twenty-two miles from this point he erected Fort Hamilton, garrisoning this place, he marched further on, and at similar distances established Fort St. Clair and Fort Jefferson.

On November 4, 1791, the army of St. Clair was attacked within what is now Mercer County, Ohio, by Little Turtle and his warriors, fifteen hundred strong. They first attacked the militia who fled tumultuously. The surprise, for such it was, resulted in a complete defeat for the Americans. Over six hundred were killed, and two hundred and eighty wounded. The sequel to the battle was the horrible treatment by the Indians of the killed and wounded. This was "St. Clair's Defeat." A combination of circumstances, uncontrolled by General St. Clair, was the cause of it. Raw militia, poor arms, bad discipline, and carelessness were the chief causes. The disastrous result of the battle called for an investigation by Congress, which, after the fullest inquiry, honorably acquitted General St. Clair of any responsibility in the defeat.

After five fruitless attempts to make peace with the

Indians, who were inflated by their successes in the defeats of Generals Harmar and St. Clair, the United States government determined upon a final and decisive movement in behalf of the settlers of the Northwest. General Anthony Wayne, the hero of Stony Point, and the most daring officer of the Revolution, was assigned to the command of this most important campaign. The spring and summer of 1793 was spent at Fort Washington (Cincinnati) drilling and recruiting his men, and at the same time holding himself in readiness to move northward. On the 7th of October, 1793, he left Fort Washington with three thousand well drilled men, and proceeded to six miles beyond Fort Jefferson, where he erected Fort Greenville, near where Greenville, in Darke County, is now situated. Here he went into winter quarters. The winter season being over, the spring of 1794 saw many skirmishes between the Americans and Indians, and also many efforts on the part of General Wayne to secure a treaty of peace. After a fair warning, he attacked the Indians on the 20th of August, 1794, and defeated them with great slaughter and terrible loss. All the chiefs of the Wyandots, nine in number, were killed. This engagement is known as the "Battle of Fallen Timbers," on account of the breast-work of fallen trees behind which the Indians were massed.

This chastisement quieted the Indians, and they begged for peace. The result was the "Treaty of Greenville," signed by the chiefs of the twelve hostile tribes, at Fort Greenville, August 3, 1795. By the terms of this treaty, the Indians released extensive territory between the lakes and the Ohio River, and

the United States gave them twenty thousand dollars in merchandise, and nine thousand dollars annually forever, to be divided among the several tribes. This was the last of Indian warfare in Ohio, and although for many years thereafter the red man roamed the forests, it was for the more peaceful purposes of hunting and fishing, and not upon the war-path.

The five years of bloodshed and military campaigns had a decided tendency to check the growth and development of the Northwest territory. The able-bodied men were taken from the clearings and the fields, and emigration westward was practically suspended. The women and children, with the men who remained at home, were paying more attention to the blockhouses and stockades than to the corn-fields. The condition of affairs at the time can be better understood when we read the order promulgated at Cincinnati by St. Clair, through his Secretary, calling public attention to the fact that "the practice of assembling for public worship without arms may be attended with the most serious and melancholy consequences," and he asks all good citizens to go armed, and to report the careless for punishment. The period of the Indian wars was one of fear and anxiety to the settlers.

After the treaty of Greenville and the restoration of peace, the population of the territory began to increase. In 1790, there were about three thousand white inhabitants in Ohio. Five years later there were fifteen thousand white persons in the Northwest Territory, and by 1798 there were five thousand male white persons within its borders. Under the Ordinance of 1787, this entitled the people to a territorial

legislature. Accordingly, on the 29th of October, 1798, Governor St. Clair issued his proclamation fixing the day for electing Territorial Representatives on the third Monday of December following.

Thus the Territory of the Northwest passed into its second or legislative grade of government. Prior to this, the making of the laws and their administration was vested wholly in Governor St. Clair and the Judges. The time had now arrived when that power was to be exercised by the people.

During the ten years preceding this change, the affairs of the territory had been well managed, and, excepting the Indian troubles, the settlers were progressing satisfactorily. The seeds of religion and literature were planted. The first church in Ohio was erected in 1790, at Columbia, and on the 9th day of November, 1793, the first newspaper was printed by William Maxwell at Cincinnati, under the name of *The Sentinel of the North-west Territory*. The various settlements were yearly increasing; in 1795, Cincinnati had nearly five hundred inhabitants. It possessed a church, a school-house and a court-house. The pillory, stocks and whipping posts decorated its public square.

The criminal legislation of St. Clair and the Judges was very severe in its penalties. But the primitive condition of the people and the absolute necessity of totally suppressing crime, made it imperative that no mercy should be shown to lawbreakers. The whipping post was made a standing institution at every county seat, and was inaugurated as early as 1788. In 1792, the Judges passed a law directing the building of a county jail, court house, pillory, whipping

post and stocks in every county. Power was granted to the courts to sentence certain offenders to jail for as long as forty years. The law of August 15, 1795, provided for servitude for debt not exceeding seven years, upon demand of the creditor. This inhuman provision, adapted from the laws of Pennsylvania, was clearly against the ordinance of 1787.

The administration of Governor St. Clair during the first grade of the territorial government reflected credit and distinction to himself and the Territory. He gave the greatest attention to his duties which were constant and laborious. During this period he had established within Ohio, the counties of Washington, Hamilton, Wayne, Adams, Jefferson and Ross. Courts were erected in each, and to all he gave a supervisory attention. He traveled over nearly the whole of the vast territory of the Northwest. He was respected by his Judges, and his opinions on law and legislation carried the utmost weight in their councils, while at the same time he was not overbearing or arbitrary. The events following the transition of power from the Governor and the Judges to the people, demonstrated more than ever the administrative ability of St. Clair. Hitherto he had been almost an autocrat, now he was to become the head of a popular government.

CHAPTER IV.

1799-1803.

THE FIRST TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE—MOVEMENT FOR STATEHOOD—DIVISION OF THE TERRITORY—CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE IN 1800—THE REMOVAL OF GOVERNOR ST. CLAIR—THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION—ADMISSION TO THE UNION.

The Representatives elected under Governor St. Clair's proclamation met at Cincinnati, February 4, 1799. Under the Ordinance of 1787 it was made their duty to nominate ten residents of the territory possessed of a freehold in 500 acres of land, out of which five would be selected by the President to act as the Legislative Council, or Upper House of the Territorial Legislature. Their term of office was to be five years. President Adams designated for the Council, Robert Oliver, of Washington county; Jacob Burnet and James Findlay, of Hamilton county; Henry Vanderburgh, of Knox county, and David Vance, of Jefferson county. No business, other than the selection referred to, was transacted by the representatives in the session of February 4, and they adjourned to September 16. Owing to lack of a quorum at the appointed time, adjournment was had from day to day until the 23d, when the first General Assembly of the Northwest Territory organized by electing Edward Tiffin, of Ross, Speaker of the House, and Henry Vanderburgh President of the Council. Governor St. Clair addressed both Houses, assembled in the Representatives' Chamber, September 25.

In this body there were men of great force of character and ability. Paul Fearing and Return Jonathan Meigs represented Washington county. From Hamilton came Jacob Burnet, William Goforth, John Ludlow, and others not so well known. Thos. Worthington and Edward Tiffin were among the Representatives from Ross county. Nathaniel Masie came from Adams. There were twenty-two Representatives; one each from the counties of St. Clair, Knox, Randolph, and Jefferson, two from Washington, seven from Hamilton, four from Ross, two from Adams, and three from Wayne. The legislation of this session was such as the necessity of the time required. Governor St. Clair exercised his veto power, which he possessed under the Ordinance, upon eleven bills. Among the important incidents of this session was a significant declaration concerning slavery. A petition from settlers from Virginia was presented, asking leave to bring their slaves into the territory on the Virginia Military Lands. It was unanimously refused, as being contrary to the sixth article of the Ordinance of 1787. Judge Burnet, who was a member of the Council, has left the recorded opinion that even without the barrier of the organic law it would have been impossible for the Virginians to have secured the privilege prayed for. According to him, it was the general view, that "it would ultimately retard the settlement, and check the prosperity of the territory, by making labor less reputable, and creating feelings and habits unfriendly to the simplicity and industry they desired to encourage and perpetuate."

This General Assembly elected William Henry

Harrison a Delegate to Congress from the Territory of the Northwest—its first representative in the Federal Congress. Mr. Harrison had been appointed the year before Secretary of the Territory in place of Winthrop Sargent, who had been commissioned as Governor of the Territory of Mississippi, just then formed. Arthur St. Clair, Jr., son of the Governor, and United States District Attorney, was the candidate against Mr. Harrison, and was defeated by one vote.

On the 19th of December, 1799, Governor St. Clair, exercising the power vested in him by the Ordinance, prorogued the Territorial Legislature, and fixed the first Monday in November, 1800, as the date of its next session. In his speech on this occasion he gave his reasons for vetoing certain bills presented to him.

Opposition to St. Clair was developing about this time, that eventually resulted in his deposition. Some objected to his seemingly arbitrary exercise of the veto power, and others opposed him by reason of his politics. He was a staunch Federalist of the school of Washington and Hamilton. He was an advocate of strong government, and asserted positively, yet not offensively, his authority under the law. He claimed, and exercised, the power of locating county seats and erecting new counties. This the Legislature denied that he possessed, and attempted to enact laws on these subjects, but they were promptly vetoed. The principles of Jefferson were in a great degree the politics of the early settlers, and party spirit soon entered into the councils of the territory. The restlessness under St. Clair's

rule hastened the birth and development of an anxiety for admission into the Union as a State. The election of Mr. Harrison was a victory for that idea, and when he assumed his congressional duties, he proceeded to operate in the interest of the State-party for a division of the territory of the Northwest. He was made chairman of a committee on division of the territory, and on the 7th day of May 1800, an act was passed dividing the territory by a line which ran from the mouth of the Kentucky river to Fort Recovery, and northward to the boundary line between Canada and the United States. West of this line was erected the Territory of Indiana, of which Mr. Harrison was appointed Governor. Chillicothe was designated as the seat of government for the territory of the Northwest, which now lay east of the line described. The change of the territorial capital was secured by the vigilant Virginians of the Scioto Valley, who were among St. Clair's most active opponents.

Up to this time the Settlers in the Western, or Connecticut Reserve, had not viewed with favor the territorial government. They preferred to call their region New Connecticut, and gave their allegiance to the General Assembly of Connecticut. The embarrassing situation was relieved when the State of Connecticut on May 30, 1800, finally and fully relinquished whatever title she might have had in the Reserve. On July 10 of this year the county of Trumbull was erected by Governor St. Clair. It composed the whole of the Western Reserve, and at its election for Representative cast only forty-two votes. Warren was designated as the county seat.

The second session of the first Territorial Legislature met at Chillicothe on the 3d of November. William H. Harrison having resigned his position of delegate to Congress, William McMillan, of Cincinnati, was elected to fill the vacancy, and Paul Fearing, of Marietta, to serve the succeeding term. But little other business was transacted, and Governor St. Clair, owing to the near end of his official term, dissolved the body on the 9th of December, after a session of five weeks.

The early dawn of the nineteenth century found the population of what is now Ohio numbering about 42,000. Transportation and trade were increasing on the Ohio River. Bullet-proof keel boats were regular packets for mail and traffic, taking four weeks to row and float a trip between Cincinnati and Pittsburgh. The first vessel of any size or importance was the brig "St. Clair" built at Marietta, 110 tons burden. It was loaded with provisions and sailing down the Ohio and Mississippi, crossed the Gulf of Mexico, and finally landed safely at Philadelphia. The transportation by land was by the heavy and cumbersome trading wagons drawn by four and six horses. Cincinnati was a great distributing point for the southern and central part of the territory. The judges and lawyers rode horseback from county seat to county seat, camping out at night, and fording or swimming the intervening streams on their journeys. The increased influx of immigration and the demoralizing Indian wars tended to deteriorate the morals of the people. Drinking, gambling and idleness prevailed in some communities. The first Legislature appointed a committee to issue an ad-

dress "discountenancing idleness and dissipation." Party spirit was developing in true American style. So bitter indeed had it become at Cincinnati, that on one occasion, the Fourth of July was celebrated by each party separately. The Federalists lauded Washington and St. Clair, and the Republicans or Democrats as strenuously sung the praises of Jefferson, Burr and Madison. The Federalist party of the territory at this period was led principally by Governor St. Clair, Judge Jacob Burnet and Benjamin Stites, while Edward Tiffin, Nathaniel Massie and Colonel Worthington were the prominent Republicans. Marietta was the stronghold of Federalism, while Chillicothe was the seat of Republicanism. Cincinnati was divided almost equally in politics.

The manhood of Ohio's pioneers came from various elements. The Western Reserve and the Muskingum Valley were peopled largely by New England stock. The Scioto Valley was composed almost exclusively of Virginians and Kentuckians. The Pennsylvanians of Irish and German origin settled at Cincinnati and between the Miamis, while the French scattered along the Ohio. From all these elements came the men who cleared away the forests and planted in virgin soil the seeds of a State that has grown to be a tremendous monument to human genius, skill and pluck. Outside of the towns the settlers had none of what we would call the pleasures of life. Occasionally the men met for a turkey shoot or an election; but the mothers of Ohio had naught but work. True, at Marietta, Cincinnati and Chillicothe we read of balls and soirees and amateur theatricals, but only there.

The necessities of life consisted wholly of the products of the fields and the results of the hunt. The table of the pioneer Ohioan of 1800 was usually laden with bear or venison, and turkey; if near a stream, fish often took the place of game; tea and corncake, with wild honey, completed the meal. Beef and pork were easily obtained. On the whole, there can be registered no lack of physical needs for this period.

Iron, which may always be classed as a necessity, came from Pittsburgh and Baltimore, and when from the latter, cost \$200 a ton to carry it into the interior of Ohio. As for salt, the southern and central parts of Ohio got their supply from the "Scioto salt works," in what is the Jackson county of to-day, to which place hundreds of settlers regularly repaired to secure a supply of that needful article. It sold at the works for two and three dollars a bushel, and after the journey homeward of a hundred miles, the purchaser sold it to his neighbors for seven dollars a bushel. There were no vehicles, except for burden, within the territory. A conveyance for pleasure was unknown. Such was the general condition of the people within what is now Ohio, in 1800.

On the 24th of November, 1801, the third session of the Territorial Legislature commenced. At this session Cincinnati and Chillicothe were incorporated, and the seat of government changed from the latter town to the former. This last movement created the greatest excitement in Chillicothe; in fact, prior to its consummation, mob violence had been attempted on members favorable to removal. But it only served to inspire the aspirants for statehood and self-government to greater efforts. The agitation against St.

Clair was at its highest point, and so great became the feeling that Thomas Worthington, agent of the State party and Republican leader, presented charges to President Jefferson against Governor St. Clair, attacking his official and administrative integrity.

In the meantime the Legislature had adjourned until the fourth Monday in November, 1803. But that session was never held. The reason will appear. On the 30th of April, 1802, Congress passed an act enabling the people of Ohio to form a Constitution and State government. This legislation was accomplished through the persistent efforts of Colonel Massie and Colonel Worthington and the personal influence of Edward Tiffin, who went to Washington expressly for that purpose. In pursuance of that act of Congress the Constitutional Convention met at Chillicothe on November 1, 1802. The pending session of the Constitutional Convention seemed to render a further assembling of the Territorial Legislature unnecessary, and by common consent it was abandoned. The Convention assembled to frame a Constitution for the proposed State, performed their duty in twenty-five days. On the third day of the session Governor St. Clair, by invitation, addressed the Convention. He expressed himself as opposed to the formation of a State, and criticised the administration at Washington. The Convention and the administration was intensely Republican, and his words being reported to President Jefferson, he was removed from his position. Charles W. Byrd, Secretary of the Territory, served as Governor until the State was formed.

The Constitution formed by the Chillicothe Con-

vention was a sound and practical instrument of organic law. For over fifty years the people of Ohio lived under its provisions. It was, perhaps, defective, inasmuch as it provided no check whatever upon the legislative power. The intense feeling against St. Clair in the exercise of his vetoes accounts for the entire absence of restraining power in the position of the Chief Executive. It fixed the capital at Chillicothe until 1808, and named the boundaries of the State. It was never submitted to the people, but was framed, discussed and adopted by the same body. The proceedings of the Convention, with a copy of the Constitution, was forwarded to Washington, and by an act of Congress, approved February 19, 1803, Ohio became a recognized State of the Union—the seventeenth in the order of admission, and the eighteenth in relation to population.

CHAPTER V.

1803-1810.

EDWARD TIFFIN ELECTED GOVERNOR—THE FIRST LEGISLATURE—EFFECT OF LOUISIANA PURCHASE—ACTION ON PROPOSED AMENDMENTS—THE CONSPIRACY OF AARON BURR—CONFLICT BETWEEN THE LEGISLATURE AND JUDICIARY—THE SWEEPING RESOLUTION—STATE CAPITAL REMOVED TO ZANESVILLE—PROGRESS OF OHIO—EDUCATION—POLITICS.

The young State at once assumed the duty of organization. Pursuant to the new constitution, on the second Tuesday of January, 1803, an election was

held, at which was chosen a Governor, Senators and Representatives. Edward Tiffin, of Chillicothe, was presented as the candidate for Governor of the anti-Federalists or Republicans. The Federalists offered no opposition save in refusing generally to vote. St. Clair, in a touching address to the people of the State, had declined to permit his name to be used as a candidate; the result was the almost unanimous election of Tiffin. The selection was both deserving to him and meritorious to the State. Since his removal to the territory, in 1798, he had been, next to St. Clair, the most prominent character within its borders. Through his efforts and influence, more than to those of any other man, the admission to the Union was accomplished. He was educated and of positive character; born to lead, it was a happy choice in electing him the first Governor of Ohio. His political experience consisted of his services in the Territorial House of Representatives, of which he was Speaker, and in the Constitutional Convention, of which he was President. To these could be added a thorough and practical knowledge of the wants and resources of the new State, with an ambition to supply the one and develop the other.

On Tuesday, March 1, 1803, the first Legislature met at the State Capital—Chillicothe. Nathaniel Massie was elected Speaker of the Senate, and Michael Baldwin Speaker of the House. The officers provided under the Constitution were appointed as follows: Secretary of State, William Creighton, jr.; Auditor of State, Thomas Gibson; Treasurer of State, William McFarland; Judges of the Supreme Court, Return J. Meigs, Jr., Samuel Huntington and

William Sprigg. Thomas Worthington and John Smith were elected United States Senators from Ohio.

In legislation the General Assembly confined itself to the ordinary necessities of a new State. It created courts, passed election laws, fixed salaries and made appropriations. It organized the counties of Scioto, Warren, Butler, Montgomery, Greene, Columbiana, Gallia and Franklin. After a brief session it adjourned in April.

The purchase of Louisiana by the United States occurred this year, and nothing more beneficial to Ohio happened in the first era of her history. It opened an unrestricted and valuable territory to her commerce that she had never wholly enjoyed. As a result of this purchase, more than a million square miles of territory were added to the United States, and a new market, free and uncontrolled, was furnished to the people of Ohio. The Mississippi River became an open channel of trade that brought the richest returns by increasing the wealth and traffic of the State.

Ohio, as one of the United States, soon had an opportunity to express her views on proposed amendments to the Federal Constitution, which came before the Fourth General Assembly in 1805. The first proposition came from Massachusetts, offering an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, "so that the Representatives may be apportioned among the several States, according to the number of their free inhabitants respectively." To this the Legislature would not assent. The reason was indeed worthy and conservative for that period. The

Constitution had but recently been formed; many had predicted failure on account of the diversity of interests. The instrument was unquestionably the result of compromise and forbearing on the part of the States. Ohio consequently refused to approve an amendment that would have no other effect but to disturb the relations between the States, and destroy what Gladstone called "the most wonderful work ever struck off by the brain and purpose of man." At the same session came a proposition from Kentucky.

It was an amendment which would take away the jurisdiction of the United States Courts over suits between citizens of different states, and between a citizen and a state. To this also the General Assembly of Ohio refused to give its assent because it said, among other reasons named, "that too frequent alterations of the Constitution of the United States, may tend to unhinge the principles on which it is founded." North Carolina also proposed a constitutional amendment which was treated in the same manner as those referred to. It was proposed to confer upon Congress immediately, the power of forbidding importation of slaves into the United States. The Federal Constitution in Section 9, Article 1, expressly provided that such importation "shall not be prohibited by Congress prior to 1808." Ohio believed in adhering to the article as originally adopted; while the resolution of non-concurrence expressly approved the morals of the North Carolina proposition, it dissented from its adoption on the ground of inexpediency. The General Assembly said, "notwithstanding that this inhuman practice is impolitic in the extreme, and altogether repugnant to the

principles on which our government is founded, yet it was the mutual agreement between the states forming the federal compact, that Congress should not possess the power of preventing any of the states then existing from carrying on a trade of this kind for a given period." On all these propositions the Legislature of Ohio acted wisely and in a spirit of fair play and candor with its sister states. It was evident that dearer to her than party, was the perpetuity of the Union which, even at that date, was still an experiment. Ohio was willing to make sacrifices, to forego securing in the National Constitution what she believed to be right rather than to endanger its existence by constant changes.

In this year (1805) Aaron Burr, the ex-Vice President visited the West and spent considerable time in Ohio. While here he promulgated his schemes for the conquest of Mexico and the division of the Union. He put himself in communication with citizens of Marietta, Belpre, Chillicothe, and other places. Harmon Blennerhassett became the innocent associate, as well as the victim of Burr in his conspiracy. From Blennerhassett's beautiful home on a little island in the Ohio River, a few miles below Marietta, the plans of treason were sent forth. At this place was accumulated the boats, the provisions and the accoutrements of the followers of Burr. Under government surveillance sufficient evidence was secured to know that he contemplated an act of treason against the United States. These facts being communicated to Governor Tiffin, he sent a special message to the Legislature calling for authority to act in the emergency. The result was the necessary legislation

authorizing the Governor to arrest all parties to the suspected military expedition, and power to call out the militia for that purpose. Blennerhassett's Island was soon in possession of the militia. The conspiracy ended in a farce. Both Burr and Blennerhassett were tried but neither convicted; yet there can be no doubt that the former's intentions were treasonable.

While these events were occurring John Smith represented Ohio in the United States Senate. Mr. Smith had been suspected as an accomplice of Burr in his conspiracy, and an indictment was found against him in the United States Circuit Court of Virginia. The Senate, after a complete investigation, found the charges against Mr. Smith incompatible with his position as a United States Senator, and on April 9, 1808, moved to expel him, which motion received nineteen yeas (among them his colleague, ex-Governor Tiffin) and ten nays; but it requiring two-thirds of the Senators voting to pass such a motion, he retained his seat. He resigned, however, a few weeks afterwards at the request of the General Assembly of Ohio, and Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr., was elected in his stead.

The conspiracy of Aaron Burr caused the most intense excitement throughout Ohio, particularly in the counties bordering on the Ohio River. It was the first attempt at overt treason to the young Republic, and was received with decided opposition throughout the West. In Ohio, especially, was the feeling against Burr and his plans very strong. Here again she displayed a devotion to the Union that has repeated itself more than once in her history.

A conflict between the Judiciary and the Legisla-

ture commenced in 1808, and lasted for several years, to the great disturbance of the proper administration of law. It appears that in 1805 the Legislature gave Justices of the Peace jurisdiction, without a jury, to the amount of fifty dollars. As the Constitution of the United States guaranteed trial by jury in suits in which over twenty dollars was involved, the Supreme Court very properly, in a case before it, decided the law void and unconstitutional, for the Constitution of Ohio said that "the right of trial by jury shall be inviolate." The judicial decision was construed as an insult by the Legislature. As a result, resolutions of impeachment were offered in the Sixth General Assembly against Judges Huntington and Tod, of the Supreme Court, and Judge Pease, Presiding Judge of the Third Circuit. Nothing was done at this session. While these articles of impeachment were pending, Judge Huntington was elected Governor, and of course resigned the judgeship. But the efforts at impeachment went on. Charges, however, were not made against Governor Huntington, but were preferred against Judges Tod and Pease. Their answer to the charges of impeachment was the Constitutions of the United States and of Ohio. The result was an acquittal in both cases.

These proceedings do not reflect any credit upon the legislators of that early day. Indeed, it is hard to reconcile the attack on the independence of the Supreme Court with intelligence and patriotism. The idea of impeaching judges for deciding against the validity of laws was a new method in American politics, and had no precedent in our history.

Equally high-handed in our legislative history was the "Sweeping Resolution" passed in 1810. This resolution, passed in January, swept out of office every Judge of the Supreme Court, and of the Court of Common Pleas, the Secretary of State, the Auditor and Treasurer of State, and also all the Justices of the Peace throughout the State. This resulted in interminable conflict and confusion, and it was several years before the people became reconciled to what was generally denounced as an unconstitutional and dangerous proceeding.

The temporary location of the State Capital at Chillicothe expired under the Constitution in 1808. Knowing of some dissatisfaction as to continuance at that place, the citizens of Zanesville petitioned for its removal to their town; and upon the assurance being given that the State would not be put to any expense, the Legislature removed the seat of the State government to that point in 1810. It remained here for two years.

The first seven years of Ohio as a State was a period of most marvelous advancement. The year 1810 found the population of the State to be 230,760, an astonishing increase of more than 400 per cent. over that of 1800. The immigration was of a healthy, constant, and valuable class. The establishment of eighteen new counties within this period shows that the newly added element to Ohio's population was scattering itself all over the State, for these counties were in the southern, central and northern portions. Out of the wilderness, by industry, came wealth; and we find in 1810 that the taxable property in Ohio was valued at \$25,000,000.

The natural resources of the State became known in this period. The first blast furnace was operated in 1808, in Mahoning county, and coal was first mined in 1810, in Summit county. Thus two of the greatest factors in the growth and importance of the State were contemporaneous in their development.

Education had secured a substantial start in the new state by the establishment of the Ohio University at Athens in 1804, and the Miami University at Oxford in 1809. The former had been originally chartered by the territorial legislature. These two institutions of learning, which for many years exerted a powerful and intelligent influence in Ohio, received their endowments from Congress in the shape of townships of land, the annual incomes from which, furnished a partial support. In addition to these public institutions there were private schools, few in number, established at various points in the state. But up to this period there was no system of public education in Ohio. No legislation had been attempted on this subject, notwithstanding it was especially enjoined in the Constitution.

The condition of the political parties during this period can best be judged by the newspapers of the day. In 1810 there were fourteen newspapers in Ohio. Chillicothe, the Capital, possessed two Federalist papers — the *Supporter* and the *Scioto Gazette*, and two Republican (or Democrat as the party afterwards became known), the *Fredonia* and the *Independent Republican*. Cincinnati had the *Whig*, and *Liberty Hall*, both Republican, and the *Advertiser*, a neutral paper. Marietta published the *Ohio Gazette*, and the *Commentator*, opposites in politics.

Republican papers were also published at Zanesville, St. Clairsville, and Lebanon. At Lisbon and Steubenville were the *Ohio Patriot*, and *Western Herald*, respectively, but they were not partisan organs. Through these newspapers were carried on the early political struggles of the State. The Federalists rapidly lost ground after the departure of St. Clair. Edward Tiffin was twice elected Governor by the Republicans, and during his second term was elected United States Senator. He was succeeded by Thomas Kirker, who became Acting Governor by virtue of his position as Speaker of the Senate. In 1807 Colonel Return J. Meigs was elected Governor over Nathaniel Massie by a majority of more than 1,200 in a total vote of over 10,000. General Massie contested Meigs' election on the ground that he had not been a resident of this State for four consecutive years next preceding the election. This was one of the constitutional requirements for eligibility; it was a fact that he had been a resident of the Territory of Louisiana within four years prior to his election. Nothing remained for the General Assembly, upon hearing the evidence, but to declare Meigs ineligible, and that General Massie was elected Governor of the State of Ohio. He never claimed it, however, and Thomas Kirker continued to serve as Governor until 1808, when Samuel Huntington, whose attempted impeachment as Judge has been referred to, was elected. The popularity of Colonel Meigs was very great, and he had the confidence of the people of the State; when his disability of non-residence was removed by time, they demanded him for Governor in 1810, and he was elected over Thomas Worthington.

The towns throughout the State continued to increase both in number and population. It may seem strange, but up to 1810 but comparatively few towns were incorporated in Ohio. These were Lancaster, Dayton and Steubenville in 1805; St. Clairsville in 1807, Springfield in 1808, and Hamilton and Lebanon in 1810. There were quite a number of other towns but they had no legal existence. Cincinnati, Marietta, Chillicothe, and a dozen other places were still settlements.

Cincinnati then, as now, ranked first in importance and size. In 1805 it consisted of fifty-three log cabins, one hundred and nine frame buildings, six brick and four stone houses. In 1810 its population had increased to 2,540. In the northern part of the State, Cleveland was the principal point, although it was still a small settlement, having at this time but three hundred inhabitants. Steubenville was the principal town in southeastern Ohio at this period. Marietta and Chillicothe both maintained their importance in every respect. The scarcity of towns and their slow growth is due principally to the fact that the greater portion of the population of the State was devoted to agriculture, and lived upon the farms beyond the reach and influences of the thickly settled towns. Ohio in its earliest stage was purely an agricultural State.

The year 1810 closed with Ohio occupying a positive and prominent position in the Union. When she was admitted she was the eighteenth state in population, since then she had become the thirteenth.

CHAPTER VI.

1810-1825.

THE FIRST STEAMBOAT ON THE OHIO RIVER—
COLUMBUS FIXED AS THE CAPITAL—WAR
WITH ENGLAND—HULL'S SURRENDER—SIEGE
OF FORT MEIGS—DEFENSE OF FORT STEPH-
ENSON—GALLANTRY OF MAJOR CROGHAN
—PERRY'S VICTORY ON LAKE ERIE—OHIO IN
THE WAR—CONFLICT WITH THE UNITED STATES
BANKS—RESOLUTIONS OF NULLIFICATION—
THE ERA OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS AND
COMMON SCHOOLS—CONSTRUCTION OF THE
CANALS—THEIR VALUE AND MISSION—EF-
FORTS FOR POPULAR EDUCATION—CALEB AT-
WATER'S COMMISSION—THE SCHOOL LAW OF
1825—GROWTH OF THE OHIO SCHOOL SYS-
TEM.

The triumph of Robert Fulton in steam navigation turned the attention of the great inventor and his associates, Chancellor Livingston and a Mr. Roosevelt, to the western waters. The latter gentleman, after a survey of the Ohio River, from Pittsburgh to New Orleans, decided favorably to the practicability of steam navigation. In October, 1811, the first steamboat ever built for western waters was launched at Pittsburgh, and called the "New Orleans." It descended to Louisville, and continued to make trips between that place and Cincinnati. In January, 1812, it arrived at Natchez, thus demonstrating to commerce and navigation its complete application to practical trade. This event began a new era in the

business development of Ohio, and the value of the Ohio River as a channel of transportation for traffic became greater still to the people of the young state.

In 1812, (February 14th) the Legislature again changed the seat of government from Zanesville to Chillicothe, but at the same time providing for the acceptance of certain proposals for the establishment of a permanent capital at Columbus. These propositions were made by Lyne Starling and others, founders of the city of Columbus; the future capital was located opposite the town of Franklinton on the Scioto River. At this time it was a virgin forest. The donation of a tract of land to the State, and the erection of a State-house and penitentiary were the inducements for removal. On February 21st a resolution was passed declaring that the "permanent seat of government of this State shall be known and distinguished by the name of Columbus."

In the second war with England, which was officially declared by the United States, June 18th, 1812, Ohio played an important, conspicuous and patriotic part. With that loyalty which distinguished her in later years, she furnished men and means far above her quota, and beyond all the demands of the government. Her sons were in every conflict in the western theatre of the war, and within her boundaries were achieved some of the most brilliant victories over the British.

Before the formal declaration of war, in fact as early as April 1812, affairs in Ohio began to assume a decidedly military appearance. General William Hull was designated as the Commander-in-Chief of

the western wing of the army. Governor Meigs, of Ohio, in accordance with the call of President Madison, recruited three regiments of volunteers early in 1812. Promptly the Ohioans were on the march; the three regiments were commanded by Colonels Duncan McArthur, James Findlay and Lewis Cass, respectively. These regiments concentrated at Urbana before starting for the invasion of Canada. Here they were joined by a regiment of regular troops. Under the command of General Hull the army of regulars and Ohio volunteers marched to Detroit at which place they arrived July 5th. His campaign in and around Detroit was one of unsurpassed idleness. The imbecility of Hull resulted in the ignominious surrender of the post of Detroit, including the military stores of the garrison, and the Territory of Michigan. The Ohio troops were included, of course, in the surrender, and were sent home under parole. The indignation throughout the army was intense. Colonels Cass and McArthur were absent with a detachment of troops when the surrender occurred, and being advised by a British officer that they were prisoners of war, their vexation and rage knew no bounds. Colonel Cass broke his sword over a stump. Hull's surrender stigmatized him as a traitor at the time, and the entire nation treated him with contempt. This feeling was especially prevalent in Ohio, as most of the troops were from that State. He was made the subject of denunciation and ridicule. The maker of ballads—more powerful than he who makes laws—embodied him in a popular song, which was sung all over Ohio, and which began,

“Old Hull, you old traitor,
You outcast of Nature,
May your conscience torment you as long as you live;
And when old Apollyon
His servants do call on,
May you be ready your service to give.”

General Hull was afterwards court-martialed for treason, cowardice and unofficer-like conduct. He was found guilty of the last two charges and sentenced to be shot. On account of his Revolutionary services he was reprieved, but his name was stricken from the army-roll.

General William H. Harrison, who had been the Secretary of the Northwest Territory under St. Clair, its first delegate to Congress and Governor of the Indiana Territory, was appointed Commander-in-chief of the Western army shortly after Hull's surrender. Under his military leadership the country was soon blessed with victory, and the frontier inspired to desperate defense. Ohio continued to be the seat of warfare. Within her boundaries were military points of great importance. Forts Defiance, McArthur, Meigs and Stephenson, all scenes of the most stirring events, were located within Ohio.

Prior to the appointment of General Harrison as Commander-in-chief the Americans were not successful in their frontier campaigns. Although Ohio was doing her duty the War Department at Washington was slow in grasping the situation and furnishing the necessary supplies. And, in addition to this, the militia commanders failed to maintain the necessary discipline among their troops.

In the summer of 1812 General Edward W. Tupper, of Gallia county, at the head of a thousand mil-

itia from Jackson, Lawrence and Gallia counties, marched to the foot of the Maumee Rapids, but the expedition was fruitless in its results. Tupper and his men marched back to Fort McArthur, on the Scioto River in Hardin county.

The next winter, General Winchester, with troops from Forts Defiance and Wayne, marched to a terrible defeat on the River Raisin, in the Michigan Territory.

These adverses impelled General Harrison to undertake such measures as would retrieve some of the losses of the American arms and vindicate the supremacy of his country on Ohio soil. Accordingly he established himself at the foot of the Maumee Rapids and constructed a fort, which, in honor of Ohio's patriotic Governor, he named Fort Meigs. It was the key to the situation in the Northwest; it was very important to the invasion of Canada, and equally so to British aggression in Ohio. The garrison of Fort Meigs was situated on elevated grounds, and was admirably adapted for resisting attack. General Harrison had massed here about two thousand men, well equipped, in good spirits and imbued with a feeling of patriotic determination. On the 28th of April, 1813, the British and Indians made their first appearance, and proceeded to besiege Fort Meigs. Major General Proctor was in command. The force is estimated at from three to four thousand men, the majority of whom were Indians under the famous warrior, Tecumseh. On the 1st of May the British opened their batteries on the garrison, and for five days a severe bombardment was kept up. After several sorties by the Americans, Proctor and

Tecumseh abandoned the siege at the end of thirteen days. The magnificent conduct of the garrison and the management of General Harrison reflected credit upon the Americans, and greatly added to the strength of their cause. Yet all through the siege General Harrison was anxious as to the results, and the people of Ohio, appreciating the situation, were making great efforts to aid him.

Governor Meigs called out fifteen thousand men, and led them in person. He had proceeded as far as Lower Sandusky, when he met General Harrison on his way to Cincinnati, who informed him of the raising of the siege of Fort Meigs and the retreat of Proctor and Tecumseh. General Harrison dismissed the militia in the following complimentary order, issued from his headquarters at Franklinton, May 16, 1813:

"HEADQUARTERS,
"FRANKLINTON, May 16, 1813. }

"The commanding general has observed, with the warmest gratitude, the astonishing exertions which have been made by His Excellency Governor Meigs, and the generals and other militia officers of this State, in collecting and equipping a body of troops for the relief of Camp Meigs. But the efforts of these men would have been unavailing had they not been seconded by the patriotic ardor of every description of citizens, which has induced them to leave their homes, at a most critical season of the year, regardless of every consideration but that of rendering service to their country. The General found the road from Lower Sandusky to this place literally covered with men, and among them

many who shared in the toils and dangers of the Revolutionary war, and on whom, of course, there existed no legal claims for military services. The General has every reason to believe that similar efforts have been made in Kentucky. He offers to all those brave men from both States his sincere acknowledgement, and is happy to inform them that there is at present no necessity for their longer continuance in the field. The enemy has fled with precipitation from Camp Meigs, and that fort is in much better situation to resist an attack than when the last siege was commenced.

“By order of the General,
“R. GRAHAM, Aid.”

Following the siege of Fort Meigs came the heroic defense of Fort Stephenson, which for gallantry and valor, has not been surpassed in the military history of Ohio. Fort Stephenson was located where Fremont now stands, in Sandusky county. It was garrisoned by one hundred and sixty men under command of Major George Croghan, a young Kentuckian just in his twenty-first year. The fort consisted of three block houses and a picketed inclosure ranging from fourteen to sixteen feet in height, outside was a ditch eight feet in width and depth. A six pound cannon composed their ordinance. At Seneca Town, nine miles from Fort Stephenson, General Harrison had his headquarters. He knew of a projected attack by the British and Indians upon Major Croghan; after a council of war with his officers, McArthur, Cass and others, it was decided to evacuate Fort Stephenson, and orders to that effect were forwarded to Major Croghan. The bearers of the official message

of the Commander-in-chief to the brave young officer did not arrive at Fort Stephenson until nearly noon the next day, when they found the situation such that withdrawal and retreat were impossible. The country surrounding the little garrison was swarming with the enemy. Major Croghan therefore sent word back to General Harrison that his order was received too late to be carried out, and added, "We have determined to maintain this place, and by heavens, we can." This reply greatly displeased General Harrison, and he ordered Major Croghan to appear before him to answer for his disobedience, and in the meantime placed another officer in command over Fort Stephenson. Croghan obeyed the summons of his superior officer, and demonstrated that his conduct was not disobedient. He satisfactorily proved to General Harrison that evacuation meant destruction to the brave band. General Harrison at once perceived the sound military discretion of Major Croghan, and sent him back to defend Fort Stephenson.

On the first of August, 1813, at four o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy with General Proctor in command, appeared coming down the Sandusky River about a mile distant from Fort Stephenson. The force of the British amounted to twelve hundred men, of whom seven hundred were Indians. With these troops General Proctor began to besiege the garrison. As usual, he sent a flag of truce demanding of Major Croghan a surrender. The bearer of the message from the British threatened massacre by the Indians if the fort held out. The reply of the Americans was, "When the fort shall be taken, there will be none to massacre." Major Croghan's comrades were all young

men like himself. They possessed unbounded patriotism and nerve, and like him, they were willing to die in defense of their flag rather than to surrender to a band of savages under an inhuman white leader, who had, up to this date, violated every rule of war and civilization in the treatment of his captives. The laconic and Spartan reply of Croghan maddened Proctor, and he opened fire from his five six pounders and howitzer. This firing was kept up all night, but with little effect on the stockade. Major Croghan responded from his single gun, rapidly moving it from one point to another in firing, so as to make it appear that he was not limited to a solitary ordinance.

The next morning, (August 2d) found the flag still floating proudly over the brave band within the fort. Again all through the day the roaring of British artillery was kept up. Towards the afternoon it became evident that Proctor was preparing for an attack. The objective point of his firing all day was the northwest angle of the fort. Major Croghan saw this, and with bags of sand and flour he strengthened this weakened point. He further concealed his gun at this assailable quarter and loaded it heavily with slugs and grape shot. Here it rested for a terrible utterance. Now the attack commenced. It was about five o'clock in the hot August afternoon when the two columns of the British, five hundred strong, advanced towards what they believed the weak and broken down portion of the stockade. While this party was marching towards the fort, another column of two hundred grenadiers started for the southern side of the stockade. This attack was feigned, and

the gunners in the fort kept their single cannon trained to the storming party. Tramp, tramp, came the advancing British through the dense smoke of their artillery, which was constantly playing upon the fort, and it was only when they were within twenty paces of the ditch that they were discovered by the besieged. They were met with a rainfall of rifle bullets from the cool aims of Croghan's Kentuckians. Nothing daunted, yet shocked, they leaped into the ditch and started to storm the stockade. Then the single cannon spoke with terrific effect. A shower of slugs and grape scattered death right and left, and when the smoke had risen, the commanding officer and twenty-five men were killed and twenty-six wounded. Again did the British rally, and again did Croghan's single gun send forth damage and death. Repulsed, stunned and panic-stricken, the enemy fled to the woods for shelter. At three o'clock on the morning of August 3d, Proctor sailed down the Sandusky, retreating in much confusion, and leaving his military stores to the Americans.

The defense of Fort Stephenson was accomplished with the loss of but one man and the wounding of seven. The British lost, in killed and wounded, about one hundred and fifty.

Major Croghan at once received the praise of the people of Ohio, as well as that of the whole country. The patriotic ladies of Chillicothe addressed him as follows:

“CHILLICOTHE, August 13, 1813.

“SIR:—In consequence of the gallant defense which, under Divine Providence, was effected by you and the troops under your command, of Fort Steph-

enson, at Lower Sandusky, on the evening of the 2d inst., the ladies of the town of Chillicothe, whose names are undersigned, impressed with a high sense of your merits as a soldier and a gentleman, and with great confidence in your patriotism and valor, present you with a sword.

Mary Finley,	Mary Sterret,
Ann Creighton,	Eliza Creighton,
Eleanor Lamb,	Nancy Waddle,
Eliza Carlisle,	Mary A. Southward,
Susan D. Wheaton,	Richamah Irwin,
of Wash'gton City;	Judith Delano,
Margaret McLanburg,	Margaret Miller,
Elizabeth Martin,	Nancy McArthur,
Jane McCoy,	Lavina Fulton,
Catharine Fullerton,	Rebecca M. Orr,
Susan Wake,	Ann M. Dunn,
Margaret Keys,	Charlotte James,
Esther Doolittle,	Eleanor Buchanan,
Margaret McFarland,	Deborah Ferree,
Jane M. Evans,	Frances Brush,
Mary Curtis,	Mary P. Brown,
Jane Heylin,	Nancy Kerr,
Catharine Hough,	Eleanor Worthington,
Martha Scott,	Sally McLean."

Major Croghan responded:

"LADIES OF CHILLICOTHE: — I have received the sword which you have been pleased to present to me as a testimonial of your approbation of my conduct on the 2d instant. A mark of distinction so flattering and unexpected has excited feelings which I cannot express. Yet, while I return you thanks for the unmerited gift you have thus bestowed, I feel well

aware that my good fortune (which was bought by the activity of the brave soldiers under my command) has raised in you expectations from my future efforts, which must, I fear, be sooner or later disappointed. Still, I pledge myself (even though fortune should not again be propitious) that my exertions shall be such as never to cause you in the least to regret the honors you have been pleased to confer on your 'youthful soldier.'"

The rout of Proctor by Major Croghan destroyed all prospect of British invasion in Ohio, and ended active military land service within its boundaries.

Lake Erie was still in possession of the British and remained so until Perry's famous victory.

Oliver H. Perry, a young sea captain from Newport, Rhode Island, first conceived the idea of disputing the English supremacy to the inland seas. He fixed upon Lake Erie as the place where the most good could be accomplished. He knew that if a Canadian invasion was ever to be attempted it could be effected only after the defeat of the British naval forces upon Lake Erie. Accordingly, in the spring and summer of the year 1813, Captain Perry built a fleet of vessels, that constituted the American navy of the Lake. From Put-in-Bay, on the 10th of September, Perry set sail to meet the enemy. His fleet consisted of the "Lawrence," his flagship, with twenty guns; the "Caledonia," with three guns; the "Ariel," with four guns; the "Scorpion," with two guns and two swivels, and the "Tripp," "Tigress" and "Porcupine," with one gun each, making altogether nine vessels, with fifty-four guns and two swivels. The British fleet which, under a brave

commander, had protected the Canadian border, and was at this time displaying anxiety to meet the new American navy consisted of six vessels, under command of Commodore Barclay. They were the "Detroit," with nineteen guns; the "Queen Charlotte," with seventeen guns; the "Lady Provost," with thirteen guns and two howitzers; the "Hunter," with two guns; the "Little Belt," with three guns, and the "Chippewa," with one gun and two swivels—in all sixty-three guns, four howitzers and two swivels.

Commodore Perry was on board the "Lawrence," and at a few minutes past ten o'clock he flung to the breeze his battle flag inscribed, "Don't Give Up the Ship." Turning to his crew, he said, "My brave lads, this flag contains the last words of Captain Lawrence. Shall I hoist it?" Amid the cheers of his men he hoisted the battle signal. All the vessels were ready and the decks were cleared for action. At fifteen minutes to twelve the "Detroit" and "Queen Charlotte" opened fire on the "Lawrence;" the British bands played "Rule Britannia;" and amid the booming of the guns, the sweet strains of the martial music broke upon the ears of the gunners with queer effect. The "Lawrence" received the fire without reply; she was not within distance to do any execution with her short guns. For two hours the flag-ship suffered from the concentrated fire of the British. In the general action between the other vessels the carnage was terrible, and from ten in the morning until three in the afternoon the conflict was a desperate struggle for supremacy. Both sides realized the value of a victory and the disaster of a defeat. Perry acted with reckless bravery

throughout the entire action; indeed a superhuman power seemed to guide and preserve him. The "Lawrence" after the terrific attacks she had sustained, became useless and unmanageable. Her crew was absolutely mowed down and her guns crippled. Perry himself, assisted by his chaplain and purser, had fired the last gun. It was evident that the "Lawrence" could no longer be of service to the fleet. Perry ordered the pennant with the historic words of Lawrence to be lowered, and wrapping it about him he was transferred to the "Niagara" in an open boat. The pennant was again run up, and to the dismay of the British, they saw the brave Perry on the quarter deck of the "Niagara" fresh for a continuance of the contest. Then followed close and deadly action. At three o'clock in the afternoon the British flag-ship "Detroit" lowered her flag. The battle was won. Then it was that the famous message to General Harrison was written:

"We have met the enemy and they are ours: two ships, two brigs, one schooner and one sloop. Yours with great respect and esteem, O. H. PERRY."

The result of this victory was of great advantage to the Americans. The only barrier between General Harrison, who was on the south side of Lake Erie near Sandusky Bay, and the British base of supplies, Fort Malden, was destroyed. It left Detroit and the Territory of Michigan at the mercy of his army. Subsequent events proved that this was all true, for the victory achieved at the Battle of the Thames destroyed British power in Upper Canada and resulted in the recovery of the Territory of Michigan.

The Battle of Lake Erie was the last engagement

of the War of 1812 that occurred within the territorial limits of Ohio. It was fought in the western portion of that lake, west of the island called the Western Sister. In song and story, and on the painter's canvas, Perry's Victory has been celebrated as an event of gallantry and patriotism that has added to the glory of the Republic. "We have met the enemy and they are ours" has become an epigram of national literature and will live with the memory of the American navy, for around it cluster the bravest deeds of her seamen.

To the expenses of the War of 1812, Ohio contributed very largely through taxation levied by the government. Under the act of August 13, 1813, she contributed \$104,150, and under that of January 9, 1815, she raised \$208,300. This tax was in the nature of internal duties on the manufacture and sale of distilled spirits, licenses on carriages and auctions, and bank stamps. Governor Meigs won for himself the approbation of his state and country by his energetic and patriotic efforts in behalf of his flag. The legislature of Ohio encouraged and supported the Governor with all the measures and means necessary to make the proper military movements. Governor Meigs resigned his office March 25, 1814, to become Post-Master General in President Madison's Cabinet.

The general effects of the war in Ohio were good. Upon the declaration of peace, December 24, 1814, a great many of the soldiers remained in the state, or removed here after they had passed through it in their marches. This additional population stimulated the markets, and greatly increased trade. While in the East the war brought depression in business,

in Ohio it was just the reverse. It is true, though, that speculation followed the successful years subsequent to the war, and much distress and financial ruin resulted.

On December 2, 1816, the General Assembly met for the first time at Columbus, the new seat of government, where it has assembled ever since. In 1812, when the law was passed making the change, the site of the proposed capital was covered with a dense woods. The prospect of its being the seat of government gave it stimulus and increase. In February, 1816, it was incorporated, and had a population of over seven hundred persons. This same year the State Library was founded by Governor Worthington, and from the few volumes gathered by him it has grown to be a fine collection of more than 54,000 volumes.

The second United States Bank, rechartered in 1816, opened its branches in Ohio in 1817 at Cincinnati and Chillicothe. On February 8, 1819, the General Assembly of Ohio passed a law taxing each of the branches fifty thousand dollars. The banks refused to pay, and the state collector, as he was empowered to do under the law, entered with force and arms into the branch bank at Chillicothe on September 17, 1819, and levied upon and took away in gold, silver and bank notes the sum of one hundred thousand dollars as the taxes due from the federal banks. Prior to this act, the United States Circuit Court had enjoined the State officers from proceeding under the statute of Ohio. This they disregarded. All concerned in the Chillicothe transaction were arrested and punished for contempt. At the same time and in

the same court suit was brought by the bank to recover the money from the State, which suit was successful, and the money was returned. The resistance of the State of Ohio to the federal courts created much excitement throughout the country. It was altogether the work of the political party opposed to the national bank. So intense did the party feeling become that the protection of the laws of the State was withdrawn from the Bank of the United States, and the courts of the State were closed against it. It was made a punishable offense for a judge, justice of the peace or any other judicial officer to take any official recognition or acknowledgment of any deeds or conveyances for the banks. Sheriffs were forbidden, under a severe penalty, to serve any process, and notaries were likewise prohibited from making protest of national bank paper.

To crown all these acts, the General Assembly passed the following resolutions :

"That, in respect to the powers of the governments of the several States that compose the American Union, and the powers of the Federal Government, this General Assembly do recognize and approve the doctrines asserted by the Legislatures of Kentucky and Virginia, in their resolutions of November and December, 1798, and January, 1800, and do consider that their principles have been recognized and adopted by a majority of the American people.

"That this General Assembly do assert, and will maintain, by all legal and constitutional means, the right of the State to tax the business and property of any private corporation of trade, incorporated by

the Congress of the United States, and located to transact its corporate business within any State.

"That the Bank of the United States is a private corporation of trade, the capital and business of which may be legally taxed in any State where they may be found.

"That this General Assembly do protest against the doctrine that the political rights of the separate States that compose the American Union, and their powers as sovereign States, may be settled and determined in the Supreme Court of the United States, so as to conclude and bind them in cases contrived between individuals, and where they are, no one of them, parties direct."

This declaration of nullification and States rights doctrine was, fortunately, disregarded at Washington, but it remains as an exhibition of official weakness that has never been approved by the people of the State. The whole controversy was ended in 1824 by the Supreme Court of the United States declaring the Ohio law taxing the banks unconstitutional, and sustaining the decision of the Circuit Court in ordering the money returned. To the credit of the anti-bank party it can be recorded that there was an acquiescence to this decision of the Court. The resolutions, however, were none the less unpatriotic and pernicious, and they worked much mischief at the time. They were discussed in a period of threatened dissolution of the Union, and their only result was to feed the flames of State sovereignty that enveloped the country. For an anti-slavery State, and that State, Ohio, to advocate the doctrine of nullification, when the nation was racked over the question of

slavery, under threats of disunion from the leaders of nullification, was indeed not comforting to constitutional unity. The extension of slavery was the great and dangerous question of the time. The famous controversy, "like a fire bell in the night," filled the patriots with fear and alarm. Ohio only increased the danger. It was the first and last time in her history that she wavered in her devotion to the Federal Constitution, and her acceptance of the final decree showed that it was a hot headed Legislature that spoke, rather than the deliberate people.

The census of 1820 found Ohio with a population of 581,295, an increase 152 per cent. over that of ten years before. She had moved up the scale of states from the thirteenth in population in 1810 to the fifth at this period. In that interval she had contributed a half million of dollars and sacrificed some of her best blood to preserve the young Republic from invasion and conquest. She had become greater in population than the state that sent her the pioneers to found Marietta. The only states in the Union that exceeded her were New York, Virginia, Pennsylvania and North Carolina; she had outstripped in the race of population every other one of the original thirteen. Thus had the young Giant of the West developed in strength.

Marked as had been her progress up to this date, an era of still greater improvement was in store for Ohio. The agencies of this revival proved to be the canals and the common school system, both of which, by a singular co-incidence, can trace their birth to the same General Assembly, and in fact to the same day and hour. Their wonderful and far-

reaching influences in developing the intellectual and material resources of Ohio, forms one of the most interesting subjects in our civil history. They are worthy of all the details that the historian can bestow upon them, and no student can fully understand why Ohio has become so steadfastly progressive without taking into account, as the most powerful factors, her internal improvements and educational system.

The connection of the Ohio River with Lake Erie was broached very early by Washington and Jefferson, even before the passage of the ordinance of 1787. The policy of projecting and constructing internal improvements was practically introduced into American politics by a Senator from Ohio—Thomas Worthington, who, in 1814, became Governor of his State. He was the author of a resolution proposed in 1807, asking the Secretary of the Treasury (Albert Gallatin) to report to the Senate "a plan for the application of such means as are within the power of Congress, to the purposes of opening roads and making canals, together with a statement of undertakings of that nature, which, as objects of public improvement, may require and deserve the aid of the Government." This power was disputed strenuously by a school of strict constitutional objectors, who claimed that there was no power in the Federal Government to make such projects or expenditures. But the march of improvement could not be stopped, and the ideas of Thomas Worthington entered into and became elements of our National policy. The Government never at any time contemplated the construction of canals in Ohio, but it gave

National aid by grants of land, as we shall see hereafter, amounting to vast areas and of great value.

The first steps toward the construction of canals can be traced to Hon. Ethan Allen Brown, of Cincinnati. In 1816, while he was Judge of the Supreme Court, he corresponded with De Witt Clinton, of New York, upon canal projects. Clinton at that time was the leading figure of the Board of Canal Commissioners of the State of New York. Judge Brown saw the immense importance of connecting the Ohio River with the lakes, and urged upon every occasion the consummation of such an enterprise. He accomplished nothing, however, until he was elected Governor, in 1818. Here he had the power and influence to keep before the people of his State the great idea of his life. In his inaugural address, December 14, 1818, he said:

"If we would raise the character of our State by increasing industry and our resources, it seems necessary to improve the internal communications, and open a cheaper way to market for the surplus produce of a large portion of our fertile country."

Again, in his first message to the Legislature, on the 8th of January following his inauguration, he urges that body to action —

"You will bear in mind that our productions, which form our only great resource, are generally of that bulky and ponderous description as to need every easement in conveyance that we can afford. Experience is a faithful monitor; and the millions expended for transportation during the late war may teach an useful lesson; another may be learned from the present difference between the price of salt on

the lake shore and on the Ohio. I have already evinced an anxiety on this subject, excited by a strong sense of its vital importance. Roads and canals are veins and arteries to the body politic that diffuse supplies, health, vigor, and animation to the whole system; nor is this idea of their extensive and beneficial influences new.

"The evidence in the old world is ample—in the United States sufficient. Massachusetts, Virginia, North and South Carolina, have proved the usefulness of artificial navigation. New York is making progress in a work in grandeur not surpassed by the achievements of art that connect by water the North Sea with the English Channel, the Caspian with the Baltic, or the Mediterranean with the Bay of Biscay.

"Nature strongly invites us to similar enterprise. The aspect of the face of this state announces capabilities for the grand object in question, exceeded, I presume, by few regions of the same extent, yet with what exertions practicable, or how far within our means, cannot be ascertained without the assistance of an engineer. I appeal to each individual member who has considered the bill introduced into the Senate for incorporating a company to cut a canal from Lake Erie to the Ohio whether he has not felt a difficulty in deciding, from want of information which a skilful survey could have furnished? Unwilling to act in the dark, yet fearful of discouraging a project so grand and magnificent, fraught with an influence upon our relations, commercial and fiscal, almost incalculable. Unconscious, on the one hand, what privileges the company might be justly entitled to as to their reward—what other encour-

agement they might deserve—and what sacrifices, public and private, justifiable, for completing a work so immense, yet sensible, on the other hand, that the resources at present within your control may be inadequate to the construction and formation of great commercial roads and extensive canals; and for the latter purpose dependent in a great degree upon individual enterprise and private capital.

“Your acquaintance with mankind, and with the condition of the country, forbidding the expectation that individuals will embark an immense capital in an arduous undertaking and incur the risk and incident delay before their stock shall become productive; unless induced by ultimate prospect of great advantages. The report of your engineer would relieve you from much hesitation.”

The result was an act which provided for the appointment of three commissioners to locate a route for a canal; but obstructions were placed in the way of its execution and nothing was accomplished under it. In 1821 and 1822 Governor Brown again called the attention of the Legislature to the much needed internal improvements, and on the 3d of January of the latter year, Micajah T. Williams, of Cincinnati, reported very fully upon the question of canal navigation between Lake Erie and the Ohio River.

The report was a powerful and elaborate argument for canals as a promoter of the agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests of Ohio. With painstaking detail, it gave the advantages of cheap transportation to the farmer and manufacturer, and demonstrated its powerful influence in cementing the bond of union between the states by its far-reaching

intercourse and interest. Even the canal as a military factor was considered at length, and its political importance was shown to be great. In short, this report viewed the proposed canal system from every conceivable standpoint. Its practicability, its utility, its expense, its effect, its growth, its influence, all were treated with a pen worthy of the vast subject, and from a decidedly statesmanlike point of view. Upon the reading of the report, Mr. Williams presented a bill "Authorizing an examination into the practicability of connecting Lake Erie with the Ohio River by a canal." By its terms Benjamin Tappan, Alfred Kelly, Thomas Worthington, Ethau A. Brown, Jeremiah Morrow, Isaac Minor and Ebenezer Buckingham, Jr., were constituted a commission to make the necessary examinations and estimates, looking toward the construction of a canal. This bill became a law January 31st, 1822. In the meantime, January 4th, Governor Brown resigned, having been elected United States Senator; but he held his position of commissioner for some time afterward. So enthusiastic and determined was he in behalf of the proposed canals that their opponents designated the entire project as "Brown's Folly." But the commissioners worked industriously, and as the result of their labors a law, providing for the improvement of Ohio by navigable canals, was passed February 4th, 1825. The vote in the Senate was 34 yeas and 2 nays; in the House, 58 yeas and 13 nays.

The construction of the canals was placed in the hands of Canal Commissioners, and a Canal Fund Commission was appointed to borrow money on the credit of the State, and have general financial con-

trol of its expenditure. On the day of the passage of the bill, the Legislature, by joint resolution, appointed as Canal Commissioners, Alfred Kelly, Micajah T. Williams, Thomas Worthington, Benjamin Tappan, John Johnson, Isaac Minor and Nathaniel Beasley, and by the law itself, Ethan A. Brown, Ebenezer Buckingham, Jr., and Allan Trimble were designated as Canal Fund Commissioners. Thus committed to the greatest work and expense ever proposed in her history, Ohio at once took steps for practically carrying into effect her legislation.

On the 4th of July, 1825, the construction of the Public Works of Ohio was formally commenced. Governor DeWitt Clinton, of New York, and his staff, were the invited guests of the State on this occasion. The place where the work was to be started was on the Licking Summit near Newark. Governor Jeremiah Morrow was present representing Ohio. The Chief Executives of the two states first in advancing internal improvements initiated the labor of breaking the ground by each digging a shovelful of earth, amidst the applause of thousands. The work that was to give Ohio power, population and wealth had begun. For ten years all that energy, men and money could do was directed to the canals. The general government was appealed to by the State for aid, and in response 1,100,351 acres of land were granted for canal use. Of this amount 333,826 acres were for the Miami and Erie Canal, 266,535 acres for the Wabash and Erie, and 500,000 acres for general canal purposes. This land was sold and the proceeds, about \$2,200,000, were used for the construction of canals. In the development of her

public waterways the State of Ohio built a canal system comprising the following trunks and branches: The Miami and Erie system, being the main canal, from Cincinnati to Toledo, 250 miles, the canal from Junction to the state line 18 miles, and the Sidney feeder 14 miles, making in all a total of 282 miles; the Ohio Canal, extending from Portsmouth to Cleveland, a distance of 309 miles, together with 25 miles of feeders, or a total of 334 miles; the Hocking Canal, 56 miles long, and the Walhonding, 25 miles; the Muskingum Improvement, extending from Dresden to Marietta, a distance of 91 miles, cannot now be listed as a part of the state's property—the general government controls and maintains it. So, exclusive of the latter there is a total canal mileage of 697 miles owned by the State of Ohio. In addition to this, there are necessary adjuncts and a part of the Public Works in the shape of reservoirs. These are as follows: Grand Reservoir in Mercer County, covering 17,000 acres; the Lewistown in Logan County, 7,200 acres; the Lorain in Shelby County, 1,800 acres; Six Mile in Paulding County, 2,500 acres; Licking in Licking County, 3,600 acres and the Sippo in Stark County, 600 acres, making a total in reservoirs of 32,100 acres.

The Paulding Reservoir, with its eighteen miles of canal, from Junction to the Indiana line, has lately been practically abandoned, and is no longer a permanent part of the Public Works of Ohio.

This gives some measure of the vast undertaking assumed by the founders of internal improvements in Ohio. But it is only when we examine into their cost that we get the proper idea of the magnitude

and importance of their project. The different canals, including their reservoirs, were built at the following expense :

Miami and Erie Canal.....	\$8,062,880
Ohio Canal.....	4,695,203
Walhonding Canal.....	607,268
Hocking Canal.....	975,481
Muskingum Improvement.....	1,627,018

This foots up a total for the cost of the Ohio canals of \$15,967,650.

For thirty years these waterways were the great controlling factors of increasing commerce, manufactures, and population. Through their influence villages became cities, towns were built where forests grew, farming developed into a profitable enterprise, and the trade and resources of the world were opened to Ohio. The newly found markets for farm products added fifty per centum to their prices, thus enlarging the field of agriculture and bringing wealth to the State by its extension. The touch of internal improvements acted upon Ohio like the mysterious wand of a magician, converting a wide, unimproved, and comparatively poor State, into a profusion of wealth, prosperity and greatness. Aside from the physical prosperity, the canals earned annually princely revenues for the state; for thirty-five years their receipts exceeded their expenditures \$7,073,111. After that period the expenditures exceeded the receipts, up to 1886, in the sum of \$809,201. The Canal Fund Commissioners of Ohio were not as wise as the founders of the canal system of New York, else they would have provided for the accumulation of the receipts of the canals into a

canal fund. If that had been done, there would now be to the credit of the Ohio canals over \$6,000,000. Ever since the first dollar was earned the annual receipts of the canals were credited to the general fund of the State, and used to maintain all the State institutions, thereby keeping down for thirty-five years the rate of taxation in every county.

While they have put into the State treasury over six millions of dollars more than they cost, they have exercised in still another direction wonderful influence for good upon the material interests of the State. As regulators of our domestic transportation charges, their effect has been marked and admitted. It is true that every canal line in Ohio has an effective and tangible influence over the freight charges of the railroads. This does not grow so much out of any competition in the carrying trade of railroads and canals as it does from the moral influence, as it were, which water privileges of transportation always exercise over railroads. A canal that can be navigated and used is a latent and ever active force, which develops itself when freight rates are raised above a certain point. Albert Fink, a recognized authority, and who, in his capacity as Commissioner of Trunk Lines, has gained much experience and knowledge, says that railroads "can only increase their charges over the charges made by water routes to the extent that they offer additional advantages; while somewhat higher rates can be charged by the railroads, the basis of their charges are the charges made by water lines;" and again, "the water routes not only control the tariffs of their immediate railroad competitors at points where they can render

like service to the same people, but their influence reaches directly and indirectly to the remotest parts referred to." It was admitted again and again by the railroad officials before the United States Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce, at their sessions in 1885, that the influence of natural and artificial water-ways—rivers and canals—was marked, decisive, and controlling in fixing rail rates. The evidence taken before that committee shows much more than this. It shows that canals not only influence rail rates when coming into competition with railroads, but at points non-competitive with canals or other water routes, rail rates are much higher. For example, the freight charge from Henry to Chicago, 130 miles, via the Illinois & Michigan Canal, including state tolls, is three cents per bushel on wheat. The Peoria branch of the Rock Island Road charges the same, three cents per bushel, from Henry to Chicago. Now, the effect of water competition can be seen. But mark, from Tiskilwa, 126 miles from Chicago, and on the main line of the same road, but away from the canal, they charge seven and one-fifth cents per bushel. Another example: according to the State Engineer's report of New York, the average actual cost of transporting freight on the New York Central Railroad, with its great four tracks, was $\frac{3.4}{100}$ of a cent per ton per mile, not counting the capital invested, and the average charge was $\frac{18}{100}$ of one cent per ton per mile. Now, the charge for transporting wheat from Buffalo to New York on the Erie Canal and Hudson River was but $\frac{2.2}{100}$ of one cent per ton per mile.

Throughout the entire testimony and report of the

Senate Committee referred to, which, unfortunately, is too voluminous for popular reading, the importance of canals stand out pre-eminent. It is a view shared in by merchants, farmers, manufacturers, statesmen and economists. Mr. F. B. Thurber, the great wholesale grocer of New York, says in his statement:

"Canals should be modernized. For twenty-five or thirty years they have remained just as they were.

* * * * The water lines are, I may say, the salvation of this country, and should be developed and extended in every way possible. While enormous improvements have been made in railroad transportation during the past twenty years, little or no improvements have been made in our system of American waterways. Steel rails, more powerful locomotives, improved freight cars, which will carry two tons of paying freight for each ton of dead weight, in rolling stock, as against the old rule of ton for ton, improved methods of handling freight, improved signals and labor saving appliances in every department of railroad operation, have enormously reduced the cost of railroad transportation during the past two decades, while little or nothing has been done to improve our system of waterways. This is doubtless largely to be attributed to the adverse influence of railroad corporations in legislation."

J. J. Woodman, Master of the National Grange, said:

"Water routes are indispensable in maintaining cheap transportation."

Mr. Charles Ridgely, President of the Springfield Iron Company, expresses his opinion as follows:

"I do not think too much emphasis can be given to

the importance of developing and maintaining a system of water routes for the transportation of freight in the West. All of the freight rates in this section of the country have always been controlled primarily by the rates of the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River. The influence of these great waterways in fixing rates has been as beneficial as it has been constant. A similar influence has been exerted by the canals, and this can be extended and increased by the opening of new canals in such directions as will bring large and important scopes of territory under their influence. The cost of such improvements would come back to the people many times over, in the reduced rates of freight which they would secure, even if all the freight went, as now, by rail, and the canals were unused."

Ex-Governor Seymour, of New York, who for almost a life-time stood as a defender of the canals, and finally succeeded in convincing his state of their importance, stated to the Committee:

"Canals as regulators of transportation will soon be appreciated. Water routes are the only reliable protectors against undue charges for carrying. The people will soon learn that fact. I do not think they are properly valued. This usefulness does not depend so much upon the amount of tonnage carried upon them as it does upon their influence upon the cost of transportation. As they are open to all, the moment undue charges are made upon other modes of transportation, boats, which are cheaply built, are placed upon them. Pooling arrangements cannot be made with boatmen, as they would only serve to multiply boats and boatmen. I value as highly as

any one can our railroads. But they are forced into pooling arrangements which are hurtful to commerce. We have strong proof of that in the history of the canals of New York."

It would be a work of supererogation to recite further proof that water carriage is the cheapest method of transportation. It is a fact so well established, at least in the investigation that has been referred to, that the Senate Committee, after their months of search and fifteen hundred pages of testimony, reported as follows :

"The evidence before the Committee accords with the experience of all nations in recognizing the water routes as the most effective cheapeners and regulators of railway charges. Their influence is not confined within the limits of the territory immediately accessible to water communication, but extends and controls railroad rates at such remote and interior points as have competing lines reaching means of transport by water. Competition between railroads sooner or later leads to combination or consolidation, but neither can prevail to secure unreasonable rates in the face of direct competition with free, natural or artificial water routes.

The conclusion of the Committee is, therefore, that natural or artificial channels of communication by water, when favorably located, adequately improved, and properly maintained, afford the cheapest method of long distance transportation now known, and that they may continue to exercise in the future, as they have invariably exercised in the past, an absolutely controlling and beneficially regulating influence upon

the charges made upon any and all other means of transit."

Now let these results be applied to Ohio. Let us see wherein our canals can immediately effect railroad transportation. The Public Works, as they are distributed over the State, come into direct competition with nearly every railroad in it. The Miami & Erie Canal competes with the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, the Toledo, Delphos & Western Road, the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Road, the Wabash system of railroads, the Panhandle system, and the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railroad. The Ohio Canal competes with the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railroad, the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Railroad, the Scioto Valley Railroad, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, the Panhandle Railroad, and the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad. This diagram of the railway locations makes the position of shippers clear with regard to the canals. The people of Ohio paid for railroad freight during the year 1885, in round numbers, \$66,385,000. It is estimating it low, very low, to say that they are saved ten millions of dollars annually by the canals. What is true of Ohio is true of other states having a canal system. Mr. William N. Brainard, late Chairman of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission of Illinois, puts the saving to the people of Illinois, by the Illinois & Michigan Canal, at \$180,000,000 in twenty-seven years. We have no positive way of calculating it in Ohio. But every bushel of wheat and corn that

moves northward from the Scioto and Miami Valleys pays a freight that is regulated by the canals that flow through these valleys.

The rail rate on iron ore from every point on Lake Erie to the Ohio River is a common rate, and it is due entirely to canal influences. The rate of transportation which fixes the freight charges on roads paralleling canals controls distant roads. Every candid railroad man in Ohio will admit this. The people of Ohio must awaken to the importance of their canals. They are behind the times on the canal question. Other states and countries are pushing rapidly the perfection of their internal waterways. We hear a constant grumble, not from the people, but principally in the Legislature, against any further expenditure of money on the canals. The appropriations are attacked annually. Although our canal expenditures have only reached \$250,000 in two years out of the last twenty-five, it is a struggle to obtain the money through the General Assembly. This should not be so. It costs the State of New York \$706,000 a year to keep her canals in repair, and she pays interest on her canal debt in addition, which makes her canals cost her annually \$1,350,000. Yet her citizens, without regard to party, met at Utica in 1885 and voted to spend \$1,100,000 more to deepen the Erie Canal. And all this because they know the value of a good canal in maintaining free competition and regulating rates. England to-day, through her mercantile and farmers' associations, is moving towards the redemption of her canals, and only recently Manchester has concluded to bring the sea to the doors of her manufacturers through a

canal thirty-five miles long, which is to cost \$40,000,000. France spends nearly \$300,000,000 annually on her canals and rivers, notwithstanding she owns a large portion of her railway system. Germany and Russia are industriously maintaining their old canals and projecting new ones. The truth of the matter is that as countries develop and manufactures increase, the farming interests become larger and more important. There is a greater consumption, and consequently a greater carrying trade of raw material. More than ever, then, becomes the necessity for cheap transportation. The best railroads in the country cannot afford to take freight at less than five mills per ton per mile, but it can be carried by nature's waterways at one mill per ton per mile, and by canals at two mills per ton per mile.

There is a large quantity of material in whose transportation rapidity of passage is not an important element. This is generally so with raw material. Take soft coal, cord-wood, hoop-poles, timber in the rough, sand, stone, brick, clay, iron ore, and many other articles of great value in the aggregate, which in the market are worth less than \$5 per ton; these articles cannot afford to pay much for transportation, hence it is an important item in their carrying that their shipper be given low rates. They have to get low rates to make any profit on them. To transport them long distances at rail rates absolutely, in many instances, would cost more than their value. The value of hay and corn is from \$10 to \$15 per ton; potatoes, rye, oats and barley is from \$15 to \$25 per ton; wheat about \$35 per ton; now, if the market be a thousand miles away, or even five hundred, the

difference between water and rail rates makes a decided difference in profit to the farmer. Canal rates have fostered low charges, and increased the wealth and population of the State until its passenger traffic, its mail and express goods, and such high-priced articles as demand rapid transit, are now sufficient to support the railroads. From now on, each carrier in its own department of business of transportation is conducive to the success of the other. That is sure to be the result when the operation of each is according to fairness and justice. The canals of Ohio can never destroy its railroads, neither can the latter by any honest methods relegate canals to non-use and abandonment. While in later years their financial returns have not equalled those of former days, yet, in the capacity of which we write, they have been of incalculable value to the people. The time will yet come, with encouragement and good management, when the canals of Ohio will pay as they did thirty years ago; they may not return the revenues of that day in dollars and cents, but they will be self-sustaining, with all their incidental value as factors in the commercial world.

The establishment of the school system of Ohio was contemporaneous with that of the canals. Neither could have been accomplished without the other. The opposition to both was wide-spread and aggressive, but the friends of the respective measures associated their interests and thereby succeeded.

Those who were opposed to internal improvements, opposed popular education. Very natural. The spirit of the strict constructionist that could see no power in the Legislature that would enable it to build up the

material interests of the State, of course could not but object to the education of his neighbors' children. But the growth and progress of the nineteenth century demanded popular education. The primary duty of the State is to see that its citizens are educated. The early statesmen of Ohio contended for that common education which places within the reach of every child, rich and poor, the means by which that child may become capable of discharging the duties of citizenship. Yet as self-evident, almost, as this proposition is, it had opponents in the first days of Statehood. The New England element and its descendants throughout the State warmly advocated the common school system, and were among its most effective supporters. It was opposed largely by the anti-improvement party and the occupants of the school lands and those otherwise interested in them. The latter class did not desire to see any legislation which would make them account more strictly for their possession of lands, the income of which was destined for school purposes. So old fogysm and self-interest marched arm in arm in opposition to popular education.

If there was one idea that was as distinctly declared in the ordinance of 1787, as that against slavery, it was that of education for the people. "Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." So reads the third article. A provision of similar import was incorporated into the Constitution of 1802. But no system or idea of common schools was decided upon until more than twenty years after. The Governors from Edward Tiffin in 1804, to Jere-

miah Morrow, in 1823, bombarded the Legislature annually in their messages on the necessity of educated citizenship. Nothing looking towards a system of schools was even attempted until 1819, when Ephraim Cutler, a son of Dr. Manasseh Cutler, introduced a bill providing for the establishment and support of common schools. It never became a law, and the subject was dropped until it was again agitated by Caleb Atwater, a member of the House of Representatives from Pickaway county, who brought the matter before the Legislature, in December, 1821. The result was the appointment of a committee, with Mr. Atwater as Chairman, to which was referred all questions concerning schools and school lands. In a report, which the Chairman with pardonable pride claims to have written himself, the committee recommended that the Governor appoint seven commissioners "to collect, digest and report to the next General Assembly a system of education for common schools, and also to take into consideration the state of the funds set apart by Congress for the support of common schools." A joint resolution to this effect was passed on the 31st day of January, 1822. On the same day, and within a few minutes, the law providing for the construction of canals passed. The same message from the Senate to the House of Representatives announced the success of both measures. So closely allied were the friends of each, and so uniformly did they work together.

The appointment of this Commission can be said to be the first practical step towards a system of common schools in Ohio. The seven Commissioners

were Caleb Atwater, John Collins, James Hoge, Nathan Guilford, Ephraim Cutler, Josiah Barber and James M. Bell. Mr. Atwater was made chairman, and his whole energies were directed with love in his work. Governor Trimble, who appointed the Commission, was a firm friend of all measures, especially this one, looking towards a school system, and he therefore selected for the work men who were enthusiastically friendly to the cause of popular education. The result was that Mr. Atwater had the fullest support of his colleagues in the development of his favorite plans.

In Caleb Atwater's Commission was born the common school system of to-day. Although beset with difficulties, obstructions, and oftentimes denunciations, they worked faithfully all through the summer and fall of 1822. Thousands of letters were written, pamphlets to educate a popular sentiment that was not altogether friendly, were distributed, and every avenue of information or knowledge painfully trod. Mr. Atwater afterwards, in his quaint "History of Ohio," writing of his labors, said:

"The Chairman was directed to collect all the systems in use in all the states; and to consult by letter or otherwise all our most distinguished statesmen, scholars, teachers and jurists on this matter. In pursuance of this order, he opened a correspondence with not a few such men in all the old and many of the new states. This correspondence occupied all his time during the three following months of September, October and November, until early in December, 1822, when the board again assembled at Columbus. During all this time not a dollar had

been advanced by the State to this board, nor was there a dollar in the state treasury to spare for any object."

The Legislature which assembled in the winter of 1823-24 was opposed to internal improvements and school legislation. The report of the Commissioners therefore fell on stony ground. It was simply received with thanks. But the friends of education were not discouraged, and during the canvass for the succeeding General Assembly, the Twenty-third, they agitated with great success the questions of common schools and canals. The result was the election of a Legislature that stands in the history of the State as one which accomplished more for the public good and posterity than any which preceded or succeeded it. Its work relative to internal improvements has been referred to; on the day following the canal legislation, February 5th, 1825, "An act to provide for the support and better regulation of common schools" was passed. It was a wonderful step forward, crude and imperfect as it may appear from our advanced educational standpoint of to-day. It was the first law that authorized a general tax for the education of all. It provided for a tax of one-half of a mill to be levied by the County Commissioners upon the county duplicate for the use and maintainance of common schools. Under its requirements examiners were to be appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, and no teacher could be employed without their certificate. The law was a command to the people of Ohio to educate their children. It was filled with careful details looking towards the establishment of a system of schools which were to be, in the language

of the law itself, "for the instruction of youth of every class and grade without distinction, in reading, writing, arithmetic and other necessary branches of a common education." The author of this law, which first made popular and common education an established policy in Ohio, was Nathan Guilford, of Cincinnati. He will be remembered as one of the Commissioners appointed under Caleb Atwater's resolution. He was elected Senator from Cincinnati in 1824, and in the Legislature he distinguished himself as a warm and persistent advocate of state education. He was made chairman of the joint committee on school legislation, and in that capacity he prepared the law in question and backed its claims by an elaborate and able report. The work commenced by Cutler in 1819, and revived by Atwater in 1821, was consummated by Guilford in 1825. To these three men Ohio owes her common school system. All subsequent legislation has been amendatory of the great idea which they developed and erected into a law.

The immediate results of the school law of 1825 were not favorable. There was still much opposition to it in some parts of the state, and although the common school system had not advanced with that rapidity which its friends had predicted, it gradually but slowly grew in favor with the people. Its advocates had the double duty imposed upon them of sustaining and operating the law and fighting its enemies. Even after the law was in full force, efforts were made to secure its repeal. The Legislature following its enactment, was flooded with petitions asking for its suspension or repeal, but the law stood

all assaults. With good sense the committee to whom the petitions were referred reported "that when said act shall have been tested by the touchstone of experience, it will become popular, because its features are stamped with an enlarged wisdom, a liberal and enlightened policy." Fifty years of experience and history have confirmed this. Improvements and additions to the school system of Ohio have made it a structure of majestic power and good. It destroys all aristocracy and caste, and leaves no mark of distinction but that which is intellectual. Year after year the common schools of Ohio have increased in strength and numbers in a marvellous ratio. So thoroughly are the people interested in and attached to popular education, that no means are spared, that are necessary to a perfect condition. In 1886 the total expenditure for common school purposes was \$10,121,897, an amount greater than in any other state in the Union, excepting New York and Illinois. More than ten per cent. of all the money spent in the United States for educational purposes is expended in Ohio. She has a greater school attendance in proportion to her population than any other state.

In the conveniences of educational facilities Ohio has no peer in the Union. Her school-houses and grounds are valued at thirty millions of dollars, more than twice the whole taxable property of the State when Ephriam Cutler offered his first bill. To her teachers she pays over six millions of dollars annually. Out of this widespread education of the people has grown a demand for higher scholarship, consequently we find that Ohio possesses more col-

leges than any other state. The aggregate value of these colleges is \$5,616,000; New York is the only state which exceeds this amount in college property. And all this is the result of the ideas so manfully and zealously contended for by Cutler, Atwater and Guilford. Little did they dream, in the most sanguine hour of their enthusiasm, that their schemes of "schools for all" would produce such magnificent results.

CHAPTER VII.

1825—1840.

LAFAYETTE'S VISIT—MORMONISM IN THE WESTERN RESERVE—THE FLIGHT OF JOSEPH SMITH AND HIS FOLLOWERS—THE FLOOD OF 1832—THE TOLEDO WAR—THE NEW STATE HOUSE—THE CENSUS OF 1840—THE LOG CABIN AND HARD CIDER CAMPAIGN—THE IMMENSE MEETING AT DAYTON.

Lafayette, the distinguished compatriot and friend of Washington, paid a formal visit to Ohio in 1825. He was received at Cincinnati in May of this year by Governor Morrow and his staff in the presence of 50,000 people. Amid the thundering of cannon and the acclamations of a grateful multitude, the friend of the Nation in its darkest and youngest hour, was welcomed by a new generation. It was truly a marvelous scene. When last in America, sharing with Washington the hardships of the camp and the glories of the field, the territory upon which he now lauded was absolutely wild with savage beasts and

still more savage men. Since then a new empire in the West had grown up, cities had arisen where once forests grew, and the great unknown and uncivilized West of the Revolutionary era had developed into a territory of three and one half millions of people. To Lafayette it was indeed a soul-stirring sight. He loved the Republic and republican institutions wherever found. The new world received the Great Republican of the old, not only for the glorious help he gave in the Revolution, but because for liberty's sake he had since then suffered fines and persecution and imprisonment.

Lafayette had arrived in this country the summer before, and his visit was a continual ovation from a grateful Nation unforgetful of patriotic memories. He was escorted to Cincinnati by the Governor of Kentucky and a splendid suite, and received as before stated by the Governor of Ohio. Among those prominently identified with Lafayette's reception were Generals Harrison and Lytle, and Judge Burnett, a trio of pioneers who revived strongly the days of the Northwest Territory.

An interesting incident occurred on this occasion. Among the thousands that welcomed the great guest on that bright May morning was a good German woman who, years before, gave Lafayette a cup of milk and a three-franc piece as he came out of the fortress of Olmutz, where he had been long and cruelly imprisoned as a friend of liberty. Lafayette upon meeting her gave her an affectionate and tender greeting.

He could not find time in the press of his engagements to visit the interior of Ohio. Governor Morrow accompanied him eastward as far as Wheeling,

where he was received by the people of Virginia with similar honors and hospitality. Bidding him good-bye and God-speed, Governor Morrow returned to the State Capital.

Commencing in 1831, Mormonism flourished several years in Ohio. Its rise and development form an important, as well as an interesting, part of State history.

Joseph Smith, the founder of the Mormon Church, known among his followers as the "Prophet of the Lord," came to Kirtland, then in Geauga, but now in Lake county, in February of that year. Under a revelation, which the prophet claimed to have received from the Lord in December, 1830, Kirtland was designated as the Promised Land. Accordingly, in January, Smith and his followers, numbering more than fifty families, migrated from Western New York. As they traveled to what they called, and believed to be, the New Jerusalem, the seeds of Mormonism were sown by the wayside, and many converts made. Amid prayers and singing and religious demonstrations, these duped devotees of a religious fraud entered Ohio. The new religion spread with marvelous rapidity. Smith, from all that can be learned of his life, was a worthless and cunning man. He saw with what avidity his doctrines were received by many of the ignorant, and from what he first perpetrated as a joke, came a structure of religious enthusiasm and belief unsurpassed by any fraud since the days of the rise of Mohammedism. The origin and development of Mormonism is one of the most phenomenal occurrences in psychological history. "The Book of Mormon" appeared in 1830.

This Smith claims to have written from mysterious plates, which no man ever saw, but it was really a plagiarism from a manuscript written by Solomon Spaulding, of Conneaut, Ohio, about 1812. Spaulding's work was a story of the prehistoric tribes of America. By some means it came into possession of one Sidney Rigdon, of Kirtland, an erratic, eloquent, and unscrupulous minister, well known throughout the Western Reserve. There can be little doubt that Rigdon and Smith, between them, concocted the "Book of Mormon" and Mormonism. It is known that Rigdon often left his home in Ohio, and absented himself for weeks at a time. There is indubitable evidence which proves that on these occasions he was in communication with Smith. Shortly after one of these visits, Smith dictated the "Book of Mormon" from his plates, he said, but it was really from Solomon Spaulding's manuscripts which had been furnished him by Sidney Rigdon.

When Joseph Smith came to Ohio, Rigdon was his most zealous and effective apostle, and was soon made a High Priest. With ardor worthy of a better cause, this pair traveled and labored day and night for their new creed. Under their leadership it spread like wildfire, and Kirtland grew in population, wealth and importance. It was the Mecca of the new faith, and according to the wild dreams of Smith and Rigdon, it was to be the great City of the Saints. Streets were platted, and in the center of all was to be erected a great temple. For five years Mormonism prospered in Ohio, and some of the sanguine visions of the faithful were realized, at least for a time. But they labored under disadvan-

tages, which only seemed to increase their zeal. On the 25th of March, 1832, Smith and Rigdon were seized by a mob at Hiram, stripped naked and tarred and feathered. Nothing daunted, Smith appeared next morning, which was Sunday, in his usual capacity as "Prophet of the Lord," having spent the most of the night in cleaning the tar and feathers from his body. Sidney Rigdon was rendered temporarily insane by his treatment. A young man, just over thirty, came to Kirtland this year, whose life and destiny is now a part of the history of Mormonism. This was Brigham Young. He was a man of much native shrewdness, earnest in his purposes, yet eminently practical in worldly affairs. Smith saw at a glance the material before him, and Young was ordained to preach at once, and in three years after, at a conference held at Kirtland, he was selected as one of the Twelve Apostles.

The success of Mormonism reached its highest point in Ohio upon the completion of their great temple, which cost them forty thousand dollars. March 27, 1836, was fixed as the day of dedication. It was a day of mysterious and emotional enthusiasm. For four days and four nights the Saints abandoned themselves to an exciting state of religious fervor. Brigham Young and Joseph Smith were the chief among those present, and we are told that there were over four hundred elders and deacons in the temple; there were also gathered there thousands of people from all over northern Ohio. It really seemed as if they had reached the Promised Land; Smith knew it, and the Mormons believed it.

Joseph Smith applied to the Legislature for

authority to start a bank at Kirtland, but the charter was refused. He had a revelation that he should do so for the good of the Church, and, regardless of the refusal of the Legislature, he organized the "Kirtland Safety Society Bank." Smith was president and Sidney Rigdon cashier; the capital was five thousand dollars. It exercised banking powers as freely as if it had been incorporated, and issued its bills with the assurances of future payment and that the Lord would take care of them. The financial panic of 1837 proved disastrous to both bank and people. The general spirit of speculation spread through the Church, and with it came dissensions and schisms. The creditors of the Mormons began to close in upon them. In January, Joseph Smith with others, was sued for many thousands of dollars by creditors at home and abroad. As a last resort they were compelled to mortgage the Temple to secure delay and forbearance. But it was in vain; the financial tide was against them, as it was against the whole country, in 1837. On the heels of creditors, came Smith's personal enemies, and we find in March that himself and Rigdon were arrested for acting as bank officers. In October a jury of Geauga county found them guilty. While the case was pending in the higher courts, whither it had been taken in error, Smith received a "revelation" commanding himself and Rigdon to leave for the West beyond the jurisdiction of Ohio laws and courts. It need scarcely be told that the "revelation" was cheerfully obeyed. Under the cover of night, January 12, 1838, the Prophet and Sidney Rigdon mounted fast horses and fled from Kirtland to be-

yond the Missouri River, where the Mormons were gathered in great numbers at a town called Far West.

They were soon followed by those who remained faithful. Brigham Young had left some time before. The great Temple fell into the hands of the "Reformers," a Mormon sect opposed to Smith. Thus did Mormonism and its false Prophet fade out of Ohio history.

In 1832 occurred the remarkable and devastating flood in the Ohio River, which worked so much destruction to Ohio property and business. The summer and fall of the previous year were very rainy; in those seasons there fell in the Ohio Valley three feet of rain, whereas that fall was the usual one for the entire year. Snow fell heavily in the mountains, so that when the breaking up of the winter arrived in February additional falls of snow and rain found the Ohio River high in its banks and rising rapidly. In the last ten days of January there fell sixteen inches of snow, then for twelve days came a rain of eight inches accompanied with a warm temperature. The result was an immense inundation. The destruction and devastation which followed is simply indescribable. To the damage and danger of property was added the terror and helplessness of the people along the river in the presence of a calamity no human means could avert or lessen. At Marietta on Saturday and Sunday, the 11th and 12th of February, the river was a floating mass of ruins. Dwelling houses, stables, haystacks, boards, timber, trees and farming implements, all piled in confusion, floated down the stream. In one place where their

progress was impeded, these accumulated ruins heaped up to the height of thirty feet. At an island below Marietta over thirty buildings were crowded upon each other by the resistless flood. In some of these were complete stocks of country stores. An instance is known of a barn that floated one hundred miles and landed at Long Bottom, Meigs County, with a horse safely resting within. Much stock was drowned, and the whole territory along the river was a sad scene of devastation. Outside of the towns, the loss in Ohio was estimated at about five hundred dollars per mile. The destructiveness of the flood seemed to have penetrated the interior of the State. The continued rains filled all the rivers to overflowing. The Maumee, the Great Miami, the Scioto and other streams of less importance leaped their banks, destroying bridges, mills, fences, stock and produce.

In the cities and towns, especially in the river counties, the loss was incalculable. In Cincinnati five hundred families were driven from their houses and a half a million dollars worth of property destroyed. The two days of distress are thus described by the *Cincinnati American*:

"Thursday, February 16, 1832.—The river still continues on the rise—it is undoubtedly sixty-four feet above low water mark. Yesterday it rose at the rate of an inch an hour. From six o'clock last evening to six this morning, we should think at the rate of an inch an hour. The 'Amulet,' from above, reports that we may expect twelve or fifteen inches more. It was falling above the Great Kanawha, and was at a stand below. It rose several inches while

the boat was at Maysville. Yesterday afternoon, we took a boat, in company with a number of others, and rowed to the lower part of the city; the scene presented cannot easily be described. It was painful to witness destruction on so vast a scale—some houses upset, others in imminent danger; the water reached the roofs of the more humble, and the windows of the second stories of good frame houses. Flat-boats loaded with women and children, furniture, and live stock, were busily engaged in Race, Vine, Elm and Walnut streets. The paper-mills appeared to be in the middle of the river, if river it could be called; skiffs were passing in every direction. We returned by way of Front street. The fine houses flooded, the lower part of the street deserted—and the second stories occupied by those nearer to Main street—boat loads of furniture from Water street formed a melancholy *tout ensemble*. Two of the workmen at Fift's foundry were drowned last night^e; they ran down into the cellar at the time the embankment gave way to save some effects; the water rushed in with such fury as to render escape impossible. There is a report of two or three children being taken from a floating cabin, but we cannot trace it to an authentic source."

"Friday morning, February 17.—The work of destruction still continues—the river having reached nearly to lower Market street; when we issued our first circular, no one presumed it would reach higher than Columbia street—but all calculations have failed. '*It is still on the rise, it is still on the rise,*' is all that is said or known. All kinds of craft are put in requisition—tubs, boxes, canoes, flats, 'dug-

outs,' skiffs, yawls, etc. The scene is as lively as a 'regatta' at Venice, though we may not boast of a Bravo or an Antonio. We ought to except a baker who manages his *trough* with wonderful dexterity. We cannot enumerate half the sad calamities rumor is bringing in. The river, as it sweeps by with its accumulated waters, carries with it the wreck of its desolation. A church passed the city with the steeple standing, bound for New Orleans we presume—a poor market. Excellent frame houses float along, with hay-stacks, rails, etc., leaving the farm stripped of every vestige of cultivation. The lower Mill creek bridge started yesterday morning. Hamilton and Colerain bridges have floated off, and the bridge over White River in Kentucky. The Kentucky River is backed up to Frankfort, sixty-four miles above its mouth. Newport, opposite to Cincinnati, was pretty well afloat—the water having reached nearly to the windows in the second story of the United States Arsenal. Covington does better, some dry land being discernable."

Entire villages along the Ohio were depopulated. From Steubenville to Cincinnati every town, excepting Gallipolis, was compelled to suspend business. The flood of 1832 was the highest that had afflicted the inhabitants of the Ohio Valley since 1772.

The flood of 1772, which is the earliest we have any account of, was five feet higher than that of 1832. "After General Wayne's treaty with the Indians in 1795," says a pioneer writer, "the natives frequently visited the settlement at Marietta for the purposes of trade. Seeing dwelling houses erected and improvements making on the bottom lands, the

aged Indians, with a shake of the head, would point with their hands to the elevated branches of the sycamore trees on the banks of the river, saying they had seen the water that high, and at some future day the white man would see it there also. All who heard it at that time believed it to be an Indian hyperbole; but recent events proved the Indian legend to be true." In 1784 there was a memorable flood, and it was preceded by the same conditions as all the great freshets in the Ohio river. Heavy and general winter snows and spring rains made it of almost the same height as that of 1832.

The dispute between Ohio and Michigan, which had been going on for several years, over the boundary line between those two states, culminated in 1835. It resulted in actual warfare between them, as far as military preparations, enlistments and campaigns can constitute war. Fortunately there was no blood shed. The war, for it was known throughout the country as the "Toledo War," was the occasion of much ill-feeling and bitterness between the states concerned, and of anxiety to the United States. In order to understand the controversy properly, a review of certain events is necessary.

In the Ordinance of 1787, which provided for the government of the Northwest Territory, the northern boundary of what now constitutes Ohio, Indiana and Illinois was declared to be a line dividing the United States and the British possessions, but the Ordinance contained the further provision that "the boundaries of these three states shall be subject so far to be altered, that, if Congress shall find it expedient, they shall have authority to form one or two

states in that part of said territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan." Afterwards, in 1802, in the act giving Ohio the right to form a State Constitution, Congress described the northern boundary of the proposed state, as follows :

"On the north by an east and west line drawn through the southerly extreme of Lake Michigan, running east after intersecting the due north line from the mouth of the Great Miami, until it shall intersect Lake Erie, or the territorial line, and thence with the same through Lake Erie to the Pennsylvania line."

When Ohio the same year adopted her Constitution, she designated in that instrument the same northern boundary as that named in the act of Congress, but seeing difficulty ahead, made this condition to the adoption of the boundary :

" Provided always, and it is hereby understood and declared by this Convention, that if the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan should extend so far south that a line drawn due east from it should not intersect Lake Erie, east of the mouth of the Miami River of the lake, then and in that case, with the assent of the Congress of the United States, the northern boundary of this State shall be established by and extend to a direct line running from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan to the most northerly cape of the Miami Bay, after intersecting the due north line from the mouth of the Great Miami River aforesaid; thence north-east to the territorial line to the Pennsylvania line."

The difficulty can be seen at once. When Congress

passed the act of 1802, there was very little information as to the relative geographical positions of Lakes Erie and Michigan. The northern boundary line of Ohio as fixed by that act was an impossible line. Such a line instead of intersecting Lake Erie would pass several miles south of the lake and divide what now constitute Cuyahoga, Lake and Geauga counties. Congress never intended such a boundary line, but always recognized Lake Erie as the northern limit of Ohio. When Ohio discovered the uncertainty of the northern boundary, application was made to Congress for a survey of the line designated in the constitutional proviso of the State. Attempts were made in 1812 to survey the line under a resolution of Congress, but they were thwarted by the hostilities between our country and Great Britain, but in 1817 it was done. William Harris, under the instruction of the Surveyor General, ran the line which Ohio claimed as her boundary, and it was known in the controversy as the "Harris Line."

Harris reported his survey to the Governor of Ohio and the Land Office at Washington. On the 29th of January, 1818, the Legislature of Ohio promptly ratified and adopted the "Harris Line" as the northern boundary of the State.

In the meantime, the Territory of Michigan had been formed and its southern boundary fixed as in the act authorizing the Territory of Ohio to form a State government. The Territory of Michigan, therefore enforced her laws in, and claimed jurisdiction over, a strip of territory the whole length of the Ohio northern boundary. This strip was five miles in width at the west end, and over eight

miles at the east end. It was rich, agricultural land, but its chief charm was the harbor where Toledo is now situated. The citizens in the disputed territory soon addressed Governor Lucas, asking that some measures be taken by the Legislature of Ohio looking to state control. The Governor in a special message, presented the case, and on the 23rd of February, 1835, an act was passed extending the northern boundaries of Wood, Henry and Williams counties to the "Harris Line." The same law provided for elections in the new townships formed by extension, and also for the appointment of three Commissioners to run and re-mark the line. Eleven days before this law was passed, however, the Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan, hearing of the proposed action of Ohio, passed an act providing for the punishment of any person who should exercise or attempt to exercise any official functions, or officiate in office within any part of the Territory. The penalty fixed was a fine not exceeding a thousand dollars, or imprisonment, not exceeding five years, or both. This law was the result of a special message of Stevens T. Mason then acting Governor, which he sent to the Legislature when he heard of Governor Lucas's message on the same subject.

The state and the territory through the solemn acts of their Legislative bodies had now made an issue, and the question began to assume a serious aspect. Governor Lucas was a man of strong and stubborn character, slow, but determined in what he undertook. He was well-fitted by education and ability to take the lead in affairs of state. There was nothing impetuous about him, and every step he

took in this affair he did advisedly. Notwithstanding the action of the Michigan Council, Governor Lucas appointed Uri Seely, of Geauga, Jonathan Taylor, of Licking, and John Patterson, of Adams, as Commissioners to run and re-mark the "Harris Line." Governor Mason, upon being advised as to what Ohio was doing, addressed General Joseph W. Brown of the third division of the Michigan militia in the following words:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, DETROIT, March 9, 1835.

SIR:—You will herewith receive a copy of a letter just received from Columbus. You will now perceive that a collision between Ohio and Michigan is inevitable, and will therefore be prepared to meet the crisis. The Governor of Ohio has issued a proclamation, but I have neither received it, nor have I been able to learn its tendency. You will use every exertion to obtain the earliest information of the military movements of our adversary, as I shall assume the responsibility of sending you such arms, etc., as may be necessary for your successful operation, without your waiting for an order from the Secretary of War, so soon as Ohio is properly in the field. Till then, I am compelled to await the direction of the war department.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

STEVENS T. MASON.

The 31st of March found Governor Lucas with his staff and the boundary Commissioners at Perrysburg. General John Bell of the seventeenth division of the Ohio militia also arrived with a volunteer force of six hundred men. In the meantime Governor

Mason and General Brown had arrived at Toledo with about one thousand men, and there encamped, being fully determined to prevent any re-marking of the "Harris Line." Both Governors eyed each other like pugilists preparing for conflict. Happily before any opening of hostilities, two Peace Commissioners from the President of the United States arrived on the scene. They were Richard Rush, of Philadelphia, and Benjamin C. Howard, of Baltimore, who were appointed to represent President Jackson in his efforts for peace. This commission prevented bloodshed, and through its influence the militia of both states were disbanded. Notwithstanding this, however, Governor Lucas determined to run the line. General Brown, the Michigan Commander, was again called out to watch their proceedings. The Boundary Commissioners were accompanied by their surveyor and a *posse*. When within the disputed territory the sheriff of the county attempted to arrest the party, and did arrest some of them. The Commissioners escaped. The assault on the surveying party created great commotion throughout Ohio. Governor Lucas called an extra session of the Legislature, which met on the 8th of June, 1835. In a special message of great length, the Governor detailed the circumstances which occurred since the adjournment of the Legislature, together with all correspondence pertaining to them. In retaliation for Michigan's legislation, an act was passed "to prevent the forcible abduction of citizens of Ohio;" and, in addition to this, the county of Lucas was created, which was composed largely of disputed territory, and Toledo was made

the county seat. Three hundred thousand dollars were appropriated from the State Treasury, and power given the Governor to borrow three hundred thousand more for the purpose of asserting the jurisdiction of Ohio over the territory in question. The Adjutant General reported to the Governor ten thousand troops ready for action. All these preparations only incensed the people of Michigan, and it looked as if the interstate war would break out afresh, to be settled only on the battle field.

The beligerent conduct of Governor Lucas created much discussion and considerable anxiety at Washington and throughout the country. To relieve the President from uneasiness on the situation, the Governor sent a private commission, consisting of N. H. Swayne, W. Allen and D. T. Disney, to confer with the President on the situation. Upon a full explanation of Ohio's claim, the Secretary of State wrote the Commissioners that "the President, without taking upon himself any other character than that in which he had heretofore acted, will cause an earnest recommendation to be immediately sent to the acting Governor of Michigan, and the other authorities of the Territory, whom he can rightfully advise in the performance of their duty, 'that no obstruction shall be interposed to the re-marking of "Harris Line;" that all proceedings already begun under the act of February, shall be immediately discontinued; that no prosecutions shall be commenced for any subsequent violations of that act, until after the next session of Congress, and that all questions about the disputed jurisdiction shall be carefully avoided, and,

if occurring inevitably, their discussion shall be postponed until the same period.'”

On the 29th of August, 1835, Governor Mason was removed by the President for allowing his zeal for the rights of Michigan to overcome his good judgment. The “Harris Line” was run by the Commissioners. Congress, at the next session, in June, 1836, decided in favor of Ohio. As a compensation for losing the much-disputed territory, Michigan was given the large and valuable peninsula between the Lakes Superior, Huron and Michigan. Ohio thus settled her northern boundary, and Michigan was given the richest bed of mineral ore in the world.

The real object of Ohio's persistent claim for the “Harris Line” was to secure within her boundaries the favored and important harbor at Toledo. It was especially necessary at this time in order to complete the canal system of the State. Keen observers saw that Toledo would, in time, be a great and important point, both in commerce and population. These considerations, legitimate, too, it may be observed, accounted for much of Ohio's persistency in pressing her claims.

On the 4th of July, 1839, the corner-stone of the present State House was laid in the presence of a large assemblage of citizens. The occasion was made one of public display and demonstration. Ex-Governor Jeremiah Morrow delivered the oration and laid the corner-stone. Owing to captious objections and frivolous differences growing out of local troubles, unnecessary and unwarranted feeling developed against Columbus among the members of

the Legislature, and under threats and attempts at a removal of the Capital, work on the State House was suspended for six years. Indeed, so far had this spirit spread in the Legislature that on the 10th of March, 1840, a law was passed repealing the act passed January 26th, 1838, for the erection of the new Capitol. The agitation for the removal of the seat of government was carried on now more earnestly than ever before. At the session of 1842-3 the whole subject of removal was referred to a committee, from which came elaborate majority and minority reports. The majority of the committee was strongly opposed to removal, and claimed that it could be done only by a breach of faith and a violation of the pledges of the State. All of which was true. But the report of the minority recommended that a joint resolution should be passed requesting the Governor to issue his proclamation calling for proposals looking to a site for the permanent seat of government. These resolutions were adopted by the Senate but were defeated in the House by a vote of thirty-six to twenty-nine. No agitation on this subject occurred afterwards. The construction of the new building proceeded and it was first occupied by the Legislature during the session of 1857. Its cost, including grounds, was \$1,359,121, and it took fifteen years to build it.

The census of 1840 found Ohio the third State in point of population, having 1,519,467 inhabitants, being an increase of 63 per cent. over the population of 1830. What wonderful growth that represents! In forty years she had sprung from the eighteenth State to the third on the census roll. Since her

foundation she had been almost exclusively an agricultural State, but at this period under the influence of her public works, Ohio exhibited a wonderful development of manufacturing and commercial interests. The census of 1840 indicated that nearly one-third of the population were employed in manufacture and trade. The mining industries were still in their infancy as there were but 620 men so engaged at this time. The cities, while increasing in number, were still small in size. Cincinnati had but 46,338 inhabitants, while Cleveland was a town of 6,000, and Columbus was the same. Toledo, over whose harbor the boundary war occurred, was a small town of 1,222 people. This decade saw the beginning of the railroad system of Ohio. The Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad Company was the first company incorporated for railroad purposes in the State. This was in 1832. The purpose was to build a road from Dayton to Sandusky, but it was not completed until 1848, when it became the first through line to Lake Erie.

Along with this material development went the progress of mind. During the decade the following institutions of higher learning were established: Dennison University, Marietta College, Law School of Cincinnati College, Muskingum College, Lane Theological Seminary, Richmond College, and St. Xavier's College. The common schools showed an enrollment of more than two hundred and fifty thousand pupils. In the three years prior to 1840 Ohio spent \$728,664 in the construction of 5,506 school-houses. It was in this period (1838) that the school law was so amended as to make the school

tax a State instead of a county levy, thereby making the common schools more than ever a State institution. At the same time the office of State School Commissioner was created.

In a political way, Ohio made her first impression in 1840, by the nomination and election to the Presidency of General William Henry Harrison. Up to this time the State had but little influence at Washington; so insignificant was her standing that in 1838 an Ohio writer complained that but "two inferior clerks" was the sum total of our greatness at the Capital. Since that date Ohio has furnished three Presidents, one Vice President, one Speaker of the House, two Chief Justices, four Associate Justices, five Secretaries of the Treasury, three Secretaries of the Interior, two Attorneys General and two Postmasters General.

The campaign which individualized Ohio in our political history was a peculiar one; it will probably never have a parallel, either in enthusiasm or magnitude. It was one of exclusively emotional politics; the entire summer and fall of 1840 was spent in gigantic and continuous frolic. The discussion of political measures was relegated to the rear, and fun, music and song ruled the hour. It has passed into history as the "log cabin and hard cider" campaign. The *Baltimore Republican*, a Democratic newspaper, after General Harrison's nomination, sneeringly remarked concerning him that he was obscure and unimportant; that for \$2,000 a year he would be content to remain in his log cabin and drink hard cider for the balance of his days. This sneer, which was fated to become historical, was seized by the Whigs

as their battle cry against the opposition. It was first adopted in the city of Harrisburg, Penn., and on the 20th of January, 1840, a transparency with a log cabin painted upon it was carried through the streets of that place. It spread like wildfire. The log cabin and hard cider became the emblems of the Whig party. In song and display they were constantly kept before the people. Log cabins were built in every village, and carried in every Whig procession. Thus originated the effort to ridicule General Harrison on account of his plain method of living, and thus were the words of contempt turned into a campaign shibboleth, which swept from power Van Buren and his party.

Ohio, being the home of the candidate, was of course the scene of remarkable, in fact, of almost incredible demonstrations. Mass meetings, which indeed were massive meetings, were attended by the entire population. Business seemed to be suspended during the campaign. General Harrison spoke at various points before immense audiences.

The Miami convention of Whigs held at Dayton in September was the largest political meeting ever held in this country. The present day with its cheap transportation and increased population has not furnished its equal. The multitude covered ten acres by actual measurement, and at no time were more than two thirds of the people on the grounds. While General Harrison was speaking, according to *Niles' National Register*, the ground upon which the crowd stood was measured by three different civil engineers. Allowing four persons to a square yard, the three estimates numbered the audience at 77,600,

75,000, and 80,000 respectively. The size of the meeting was of national concern and notoriety, and in speaking of the number present, the paper above referred to said:

"During the time of making three measurements, the number of square yards of surface covered was continually changing, by pressure without and resistance within. This fact accounts satisfactorily for the slight difference in the results attained, and shows that that difference strengthens instead of weakening the probable correctness of the calculations. No one present would have pretended that there were less than twenty thousand within the limits of the admeasurement of the city, sauntering around the environs, scattered around the booths where refreshments were vended, and lying in large groups upon the plain, discussing affairs of state, and making speeches for themselves. This will swell the number at the Miami Valley convention, including the citizens of Dayton, (whose population is between five and six thousand), which we do, to about one hundred thousand."

General Harrison's march through Ohio was one triumphal procession of oratory, display and song. At Chillicothe he spoke to 50,000 people, and according to a chronicler of the period, he was escorted by a procession of "freeman six miles long. The old soldier stood erect and bare-headed in the carriage while the prolonged and deafening shouts of the multitude made manifest the enthusiasm which pervaded it."

Political meetings at this time lasted for several

days, just according to the number of orators present. The people seemed hungry for speeches and singing. It was not at all uncommon for the speaking to last from noon until sundown, and the next morning find the enthusiastic partisans fresh for another day of the political picnic. At Lebanon, Urbana, Sidney, Somerset and Columbus gigantic meetings, never equalled since, were held.

CHAPTER VIII.

1840-1860.

TOM CORWIN ELECTED GOVERNOR—OHIO IN THE WAR WITH MEXICO—CORWIN'S SPEECH IN THE SENATE—A REVOLUTION IN IRON-MAKING—LEGISLATIVE BLOCKADE IN THE HOUSE AND SENATE—THE SECOND CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION—A NEW CONSTITUTION FORMED AND ADOPTED—THE REPEAL OF THE BLACK LAWS—ELECTION OF SALMON P. CHASE TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE—ORGANIZATION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY—CHASE ELECTED GOVERNOR—HIS ADMINISTRATION—THE ELECTION OF WILLIAM DENNISON.

Among the victories of the "log cabin" campaign was the election of Hon. Thomas Corwin Governor of Ohio by the Whigs, over Wilson Shannon, his Democratic opponent, and, at that time, Governor, by a majority of sixteen thousand. Tom Corwin, as he was popularly called, stands out now, as he did

then, as one of the most striking characters in Ohio history. He had served ten years in Congress prior to his election, and he was known throughout the country as the most brilliant orator of his day. He possessed wonderful and terrible powers of ridicule and sarcasm, and his eloquence was past description in its beauty and expression. He was passionately admired by his friends, and feared by his enemies. He was distinguished as the most effective and powerful of General Harrison's supporters in Ohio. He assumed the duties of his office December 16, 1840, and served for two years. His administration was decidedly Whig, but without any important events. He was defeated in 1842 by Wilson Shannon, his former competitor. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1844, and opposed with vigor the prosecution of the Mexican war. His speech on this subject will live in the history of political oratory as long as any of the orations of Webster or Clay. In this speech he represented the growing anti-slavery sentiments of his State. The Mexican war was the outgrowth of the desire to extend the slave power in the United States. It was opposed by New England and the Whig party generally.

War with Mexico was declared May 13, 1846. Ohio, with her positive views on the issues causing the war, did not respond very liberally with her support. As a free State, Ohio felt that the annexation of Texas, which preceded the war, was a deliberate and concocted scheme for perpetuating slavery. Hence there was not much war spirit in Ohio, nor, in fact, throughout the North. In the South, though, the enthusiasm was great and unconfined.

There was difficulty in suppressing recruiting in the Southern States, and fears were expressed that enough whites would not remain at home to take charge of the slaves. The heading for calls for volunteers read, "Ho! for the Halls of the Montezumas!" but the demand for soldiers and enthusiasm fell flat in the North.

Ohio sent out four regiments of volunteers and three independent companies. The total number of men furnished was 5,536; more than any other northern state. Of these eighteen were killed and thirty-nine wounded. Among the Ohioans who gave up their lives in Mexico was General Thomas L. Hamer. He died before Monterey after a few days illness. He was a very prominent Ohio Congressman, and General Grant has pronounced him "one of the ablest men Ohio ever produced." General Hamer was at first Major of the 1st Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, but on July 1st, 1846, was commissioned Brigadier General. Colonel George W. Morgan, who afterwards became a Brigadier General in the war of the Rebellion, commanded the 2d Regiment. He was wounded in the battle of Contreras. He was brave and efficient, and reflected credit upon his State in his services to his country. So it can be seen that although Ohio was not enthusiastic for war, yet when the hour of duty came, the State and her brave sons stood by the flag as against a foreign enemy.

In August, 1846, there occurred an industrial event in Ohio, the effect of which on the wealth and growth of the State cannot be justly measured. It was the introduction of raw coal as a furnace fuel in

lieu of charcoal. The iron industry of Ohio, as we have seen, began with the construction of the first blast furnace in Mahoning county, a few miles southeast of Youngstown, in 1806. Iron was first made there in 1808. It was of course a charcoal furnace and was capable of producing but two tons per day. This was the beginning of the immense iron interests of Ohio. From 1808 up to the period of which we write, there were thirty charcoal blast furnaces built in Ohio. The most of them were in the northern part of the State. Brush Creek Furnace, constructed in Adams county in 1816, was the second furnace in the State and the first built in Southern Ohio, but the discovery of the rich mineral deposits of the Hanging Rock region, located in Vinton, Jackson, Gallia, Lawrence and Scioto counties gave a stimulus to iron manufacture that established it as a secure and profitable industry. The first furnace constructed in this region was Union Furnace in Lawrence county in 1826.

In Northern Ohio before many years it began to be apparent that the destruction of timber for the purpose of obtaining charcoal would practically render iron smelting a thing of the past. There was a consequent embarrassment in the business that became serious. Ohio iron-masters looked with considerable anxiety to a series of experiments that were being carried on during the summer of 1845 at Clay Furnace, in Mercer county, Penn. They were successful, and to this furnace can be given the credit of being the first in the United States to use raw coal for fuel. The event was heralded with joy by the furnacemen of Ohio; and in August, 1846, Mahoning

Furnace, at Lowellville, in Mahoning county, was the first furnace in Ohio that carried to practical success the new system. It gave a fresh impetus to iron manufacture, and allayed painful doubts concerning its reliability.

A serious political complication occurred in the House of Representatives in the session of 1848-9. It created intense excitement throughout the State, and is illustrative of the close party contests in days gone by. The legislature at the preceding session had passed an apportionment law which gave Hamilton county five representatives, and divided the county into election districts. Eight wards of Cincinnati constituted the First election district, and the remainder of the county the Second district. At the election in October, 1848, George E. Pugh and four others ran for Representatives regardless of the division into election districts, and received the highest number of votes in the entire county. Oliver M. Spencer and George W. Runyan, Whigs, had the highest number of votes in the First district. The canvassing board, consisting of Justices of the Peace, certified to the election of Spencer and Runyan; the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas gave the certificates of election to Pugh and Pierce. Both parties claimed their seats. The Democrats adhered to the proposition that the Legislature could not constitutionally divide a county into districts for the election of members of the General Assembly.

At the opening of the session both parties were in the House at an early hour. The Democrats came earlier than the Whigs, and Benjamin F. Leiter took possession of the Speaker's chair. The Democrats

arrayed themselves on the right side of the hall, and the Whigs on the left. The latter was presided over by Anselm T. Holcomb, of Gallia. Thus the contestants sat for weeks. The Democrats remained in session day and night in order to retain possession of the Speaker's chair. The only sound heard all that time of a legislative import was the wearisome and monotonous roll call of the counties from day to day, each side hoping to secure a quorum. The Democrats had sworn in forty members, including Pugh and Pierce, of Hamilton county; the Whigs also swore in thirty-two members, including Spencer and Runyan. Neither party had a quorum, for under the constitution of 1802 two-thirds of all the members constituted a quorum.

There were eight Free-Soil members of the House, and they submitted a proposition on the 22d of December looking to a settlement. It was agreed that the members whose titles were not in dispute should organize the House, and then the question of who were entitled to seats should be settled. This was done, and on the 3d of January, 1849, the House organized by electing John G. Breslin, Speaker; on the 26th Pugh and Pierce were declared duly elected members.

At the following session a similar contest occurred in the Senate, and the same question growing out of the division of Hamilton county arose. The discussion and blockade of legislation lasted for seven weeks after December 3, 1849; the contested seat was given to the Democrat. Both of these contests were the occasion of much political bitterness, and very great earnestness and determination was dis-

played by both sides. Fortunately, the principle of submission to the forms of law, which is the basis of all our institutions, carried the controversy to a peaceful, if not a satisfactory, conclusion.

In February, 1850, an act calling a second constitutional convention was passed. The convention, composed of one hundred and eight members, met May 6, 1850, at Columbus, in the hall of the House of Representatives. Nearly fifty years had passed since the forming of the first constitution, and in the stupendous development of the State it was generally admitted that the instrument needed change and revision. The people of Ohio have always recognized that constitutional conventions called for the presence of their best men. And we find that, like its predecessor of 1802, the second constitutional convention was filled with men of representative character and ability. The president of the convention was William Medill, of Fairfield county. He was at that time one of the most prominent men in the State. He had been Speaker of the House of Representatives, member of Congress, Assistant Postmaster General, and Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Edward Tiffin, the president of the constitutional convention of 1802, became the first Governor under that instrument, and William Medill, the president of the second convention, was the first Governor elected under the new constitution he was so influential in forming.

As we read the roll of the convention, we meet many names of men that were great then, and some of men who have become great since. Four of its members became Judges of the Supreme Court

under the organic law they helped to create — Rufus P. Ranney, Josiah Scott, Peter Hitchcock and J. R. Swan; Ex-Governor Vance served as a delegate from Champaign county; Charles Reemelin, the political writer and economist, came as one of the delegates from Hamilton, and his colleague was the accomplished jurist, W. S. Groesbeck; the distinguished lawyer Henry Stanberry, afterwards Attorney General of the United States, was one of Franklin county's delegates; William P. Cutler, a grandson of Rev. Manasseh Cutler, and son of Ephraim Cutler, a member of the constitutional convention of 1802, represented Washington county; Gallia county sent Simeon Nash, the law writer, and Otway Curry, the brilliant editor of the short-lived *Hesperian*, came from Union county.

Besides these, there were dozens of men without much public standing, but nevertheless strong in every requisite of the position, and representative in every sense of the word.

The convention did its work in one hundred and thirty-five days, and adjourned March 10th, 1851. On the third Tuesday of June following it was submitted to the people, and 125,564 voted for its adoption and 109,276 voted against it, thereby ratifying it by a majority of 16,288.

As the fundamental law of Ohio, it has been singularly satisfactory to the people of the State. More than twenty years after, they rejected a proposed constitution, and expressed by an overwhelming majority their contentment with the work of the convention of 1850. Whatever amendments have been

added to it since have been adopted only after a scrutinizing canvass before the people.

In this decade occurred several political events that mark the beginning of a new school of politics in Ohio. The opposition to slavery was fast displaying itself in the public sentiment of the state. We have seen how pronounced it was on the question of the annexation of Texas, and events of still greater importance were about to occur which would show how strong was the love of freedom in Ohio. Salmon P. Chase appeared in the political arena about this time, and drew curses from his pro-slavery enemies, and admiration from his friends, by his persistent anti-slavery agitation. The ostracizing legislation against the negro in Ohio prior to 1848 seemed to be a reflection of the Kentucky and Virginia slaveholders' ideas, communicated in the early history of the state; there were the following unjust laws on the statute books:

A negro could not be a witness in court if a white man was a party in the case. If he was sued by a white man he could not testify in his own behalf.

No negro could settle in Ohio without furnishing good bondsmen against him becoming a charge on the public.

No negro could vote, by reason of the constitutional provision of 1802.

The children of negroes were denied the benefit of the public schools, notwithstanding the property of the negro was taxed equally with that of his white neighbors.

These were known as the "Black Laws," and they were black indeed in their injustice, for under them

freedom in Ohio was but a step removed from slavery in Kentucky. The State of Ohio was rapidly becoming ashamed of these laws, which were really enacted in the beginning at the instance of the slaveholders of adjoining states. In his message of December 6, 1847, Governor William Bebb sounded the keynote to the Legislature. He said, after speaking of slavery, "Whilst upon this kindred subject I cannot forget that the Black Laws still disgrace our statute books. All I can do is earnestly to reiterate the recommendation for their unqualified repeal."

In the same session (1848-9) of the Legislature that occurred the legislative blockade and the heated contest over the seats of the Hamilton county members, these "Black Laws" were repealed. The bill was drawn by Salmon P. Chase, while at Columbus arguing a case before the Supreme Court. It was introduced by John F. Morse, of Lake county. Following this important step came the election of Chase as United States Senator. The candidate of the Whigs was Thomas Ewing, while William Allen was the choice of the Democrats. Many of the Free Soil members, headed by Mr. Morse, of Lake county, desired the nomination of Joshua R. Giddings, then, as ever afterwards, a strong anti-slavery Congressman from Morse's district. N. S. Townshend, another Free Soiler, advocated Chase's nomination. The contest was between the friends and enemies of slavery, and the Free Soilers had but one object in view, that was to advance the sentiment of free soil and free speech. In fact when Townshend was nominated for the Legislature, he was instructed by his constituency "to act with any party, or against any

party, as in his judgment the cause of freedom should require." Townshend and Morse were Independent Free Soilers, that is, they had been elected over both Whig and Democratic candidates in their respective counties. Hence they wielded free lances, and held the balance of power. Among both Whigs and Democrats in the Legislature were men of anti-slavery views and tendencies. What the Free Soilers wanted was the United States Senator. And this is how they got it. Mr. Morse proposed to the Whig members that if they would help repeal the "Black Laws" and elect Joshua R. Giddings Senator, he (Morse) and his colleague, Townshend, who acting together could control results, would vote to put Whigs on the Supreme bench. Supreme Judges then were chosen by the Legislature. On the other hand, Dr. Townshend made the proposition to the Democrats that if they would help repeal the "Black Laws," and elect Chase Senator, he (Townshend) and his colleague, Morse, would vote for their candidates for Supreme Judges. These two propositions were made with a clear understanding between the two free lances. Both political parties were extremely anxious to have a majority in the Supreme Court, because it was supposed that political questions growing out of the Hamilton county contested seats would soon be before the court.

Mr. Giddings was not acceptable to all the Whig members, and the Democrats accepted Dr. Townshend's proposition. The "Black Laws" were repealed, schools were provided for colored children, Mr. Chase was elected United States Senator, and two Democratic Judges were elected to the Supreme

Bench. To this bargain and coalition Mr. Chase was not a party directly or indirectly. It was suggested, arranged and consummated by Messrs. Townshend and Morse, who of course were under no obligations to either Whigs or Democrats, and were in the Legislature to do those things as "the cause of freedom should require."

In the Senate Salmon P. Chase faithfully carried out the trust reposed in him by the anti-slavery Legislature of 1848-9. He led the forces of free speech and free men, moulding the public sentiment of his own State by his battle against slavery. He fought the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, he demanded the exclusion of slavery from National territory, and stood side by side with Sumner and Wade and Hale. With them he opposed the Fugitive Slave Law. All these things had crystalized the thinking and liberty-loving element into a new party organization. There were Whigs who opposed slavery, and Democrats who did the same, but they could see no place for anti-slavery men in either of the old parties. So the Free Soilers and Whigs and Democrats and Americans opposed to slavery met at Columbus, in the Town Street Methodist Church, July 13, 1855, and then and there held the first Republican State Convention in Ohio.

Joshua R. Giddings called the Convention to order and designated Judge B. S. Cowen, of Belmont county, as temporary chairman. John Sherman, then a young man but recently elected to Congress, was chosen as the permanent chairman of the Convention. The controlling idea and doctrine of the new party was opposition to the extension of slavery.

Its platform expressed this in the following terse language: "We will resist the spread of slavery under whatever shape or color it may be attempted." On this one question there was absolute harmony. The different elements of the Convention—the Whig, the American, the Free Soil and the Democratic—all had their different ideas as to the intensity with which the declaration of principles should be laid down and as to who should be the standard bearer.

Joshua R. Giddings, the leader of the Free Soil element, was not satisfied with the plank on slavery. It was too mild. He regarded it as "weak food for men who had bared their breasts to the slave power for twenty years." But he was a wise and practical man, and he recognized that the Convention was a fusion of different ideas in the main opposed to slavery, but not so radical as he. On the other hand the American wing, led by Lewis D. Campbell, opposed the nomination of Salmon P. Chase for Governor, and favored that of Jacob Brinkerhoff, of Richland county. Mr. Chase was the best type of the principle on which the new party was founded, and was recognized as the natural leader of the new Republican party. He was therefore nominated, although before the nomination a resolution was offered by the American members requesting the withdrawal of both Chase and Brinkerhoff. The resolution was tabled after a warm speech in favor of Chase by Giddings.

Mr. Chase made an active and effective canvas throughout the State. Governor Medill was the Democratic candidate for re-election, and Allen Trimble, who had been Governor from 1826 to 1830, was the American candidate. Against Chase was all

the pro-slavery and Know-nothing sentiment of the State; he was elected, however, by 15,651 majority, although that of his Lieutenant-Governor was 37,500. Ex-Governor Trimble received 24,276 votes.

On January 14th, 1856, Governor Chase commenced his gubernatorial term. His election was a national affair; it was national in its importance and in its results. He, more than any living man knew just what was in store for the future. His first term was devoid of events. Under his official oath he administered the Fugitive Slave Law, at the same time doing justice to the poor fugitive, yet fulfilling the obligations of his State to the constitution and laws of the United States. Mr. Chase was re-nominated by his party in 1857, and after a short and close campaign was elected over Henry B. Payne, Democrat, by 1,503. The most important measure of Governor Chase's second term and the one event which more than any other gave Ohio prominence in the succeeding years, was their organization of the militia of the State. Whether Governor Chase with prophetic eye saw what three years would develop or not, cannot be said; but at his suggestion legislation re-organizing the militia was effected. A review of the military forces of the State was had in 1858, and the regulation and rules governing military drills were printed and scattered among the militia, thereby creating a martial and patriotic spirit which afterwards burst out with almost uncontrollable enthusiasm.

Slowly the nation was approaching the crisis of its history, and Mr. Chase marched abreast of all the events that led to it. In October, 1859, John Brown

made his famous invasion of Virginia, and immediately afterwards Governor Henry A. Wise wrote to Governor Chase notifying him that Virginia would pursue Abolition bands even into sister states to punish them. Mr. Chase dignifiedly replied that Ohio would obey the Constitution and laws of the United States, and would discountenance unlawful acts, but under no circumstances could the military of other States invade Ohio territory. This was his last official declaration as Governor; in January, 1860, his term closed, and he left the Executive Chamber and was again elected United States Senator a month afterwards.

William Dennison was his successor. He was a comparatively new man in Ohio politics, and his reputation was based on his solid qualities of financial ability and business standing rather than upon the single term he had served in the State Senate. But he surprised those who had under-rated him. In the debates during the campaign with his Democratic opponent — none other than the profound lawyer, Judge Rufus P. Ranney — he was able to reach the popular heart in a much greater degree and in a much better manner than the acknowledged leader of the Ohio Bar. Mr. Dennison was elected by a majority of 13,331 votes. He assumed the duties of his office under the most uncertain condition of affairs. The slave-power was daily becoming more aggressive and threats of disunion were rife in the American Congress. Little did the new Chief Executive know of the responsibilities and duties that would be thrust upon him before his term should expire. He knew the signs were portentous, he felt

the shaking of an approaching earthquake, but of the part he was to play he was wholly ignorant. Under this phase of public affairs did Ohio's first "War Governor" take his seat.

CHAPTER IX.

1860-1865.

THE RADICAL TRIUMVIRATE—ANSWERING LINCOLN'S PROCLAMATION—THE MILLION DOLLAR BILL—GOVERNOR DENNISON'S ADMINISTRATION—ELECTION OF DAVID TOD, GOVERNOR—THE SIEGE OF CINCINNATI—GENERAL LEWIS WALLACE'S ADDRESS—ARREST AND TRIAL OF VALLANDIGHAM—HIS FLIGHT TO CANADA—MORGAN'S RAID—HIS CAPTURE AND ESCAPE—VALLANDIGHAM NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR—DEFEATED BY JOHN BROUGH—MEETING OF THE WAR GOVERNORS—BROUGH'S ADMINISTRATION—OHIO WOMEN'S WORK DURING THE WAR—THE RECORD OF THE STATE—PEACE.

The Legislature which assembled on the first Monday of January, 1860, was destined to grapple with the gravest questions of State ever submitted to a General Assembly. There were three men, however, in that body who were capable of meeting any public problem—James A. Garfield, J. D. Cox and James Monroe. They were called the "Radical Triumvirate" of the Ohio Senate, by reason of their staunch Republicanism and fearless convictions. By the com-

mon consent of his distinguished colleagues the leadership was given to Garfield. Cox, afterwards famed as General, Governor and Secretary of the Interior, was a man of the very finest accomplishments, both in education and honor. Monroe was an old-time Abolitionist; he afterwards went to Congress from the Oberlin District, and was sent abroad in the Lincoln administration. Mr. Blaine calls him "a man of cultivation and high character." The Legislature was Republican in both branches, but in the demands upon patriotism, which were made before its term closed, party lines were obliterated, and it became a partisan only for the Government and the Constitution.

The news of the attack on Fort Sumpter thrilled the people of Ohio, and when President Lincoln issued a proclamation, April 15th, 1861, calling for 75,000 of the militia of the several states of the Union, the response was immediate from the Buckeye State. Within twenty-four hours after the President's call twenty companies had proffered their services; within thirty-six hours they were on their way to Columbus, where they were organized April 18th, into the First and Second Regiments of Ohio Volunteers. The next day they started for Washington City. All this preparation was actively sustained by the Legislature. On the day after the call to arms the Senate passed a million dollar appropriation bill for war purposes exclusively; within three days it passed the House unanimously. By this law five hundred thousand dollars were appropriated to assist the National Government, four hundred and fifty thousand dollars for equipping the militia of the

state, and fifty thousand dollars for unlooked-for expenditures; the last amount to be under control of the Governor. Having taken the first prompt step against the slaveholders' rebellion, the Legislature turned its attention to affairs within its own border. Senator Garfield presented an elaborate report on treason to the state, together with a bill "to define and punish treason against the State of Ohio." Like all of his legislative work, it was exhaustive and convincing. Said he, "it is high time for Ohio to enact a law to meet treachery when it shall take the form of an overt act; to provide that when her soldiers go forth to maintain the Union there shall be no treacherous fire in the rear." At this time an anti-war spirit was manifested among a certain element in the Democratic party. Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, who was at Columbus vainly endeavoring to stem the patriotic current of a vigorous prosecution of the war among the members of his party in the Legislature, was the leader of this disloyal faction. But the Democratic members of this General Assembly loved their country more than they did their party, and sustained the demands of the administration.

During all the hours of his administration Governor Dennison found himself in a whirlpool of events. The duties of the hour literally crowded him out of the ordinary enjoyment of life. He was beset on all sides with all sorts of affairs, was criticised, cursed, and never commended. Yet at this distance, under all the circumstances of war, and the confusion which war creates, history will pronounce his administration patient, loyal, conservative and effective. For purity of purpose and sagacious ability it will stand out in

bold relief in the history of Ohio. When his term of service had closed, so thoroughly had he pressed enlistments that Ohio was credited with more than twenty thousand soldiers above her quota. He controlled and disbursed millions of dollars without any restraint but public necessity and private honor. He supervised the vast and numerous army contracts of the State with success and dispatch. In all these things his honor was beyond suspicion and his patriotism a model. When he left the Governor's Chamber he became the counselor and friend of his successor. He grew to be one of Ohio's most trusted and popular characters, and was finally called to the Cabinet of Lincoln as Post Master General.

David Tod, the second "War Governor," was elected in 1861 over Hugh J. Jewett, by 55,000 majority. He was a well-known Democrat, and had been the candidate of his party for Governor in 1844 and 1846 and at the outbreak of the war was open and pronounced for its prosecution and the Union. The regular Democratic organization of Ohio was an anti-war and anti-administration party, failing in all respects to rise to the demands of the times for a loyal support of the government. Thousands of Democrats, loving the Union, ceased to act with their party, and joined with the Republicans under the name of the Union-Republican party. David Tod was nominated as the representative of this loyal sentiment of the State, regardless of past party affiliations. The Democrats in their platform of 1861 criticised, carped, complained and denounced the war, and the administration of President Lincoln. The election made Mr. Tod Governor, and furnished

him a Legislature overwhelmingly Union-Republican. Governor Tod had all the experience of Governor Dennison to guide him in his administration, and he used it bountifully. He retained three of his predecessor's staff, and avoided some mistakes of which Mr. Dennison's career had warned him.

In the summer of 1862 General John Morgan, a daring Confederate cavalry raider, marched through the interior of Kentucky and made a feint of attacking Cincinnati. The Queen City was unprotected in any way, and for a while the panic-stricken citizens were all convinced of the danger to their city and inability to protect themselves. Happily, the Morgan movement was a "scare," and the citizens of Cincinnati regained their feeling of safety only to experience what danger was. Generals Kirby Smith and John Morgan, with united forces, commenced their invasion of Kentucky, with the Ohio border as the objective point, in the early days of September. In defenceless Cincinnati, all was fear and suspense, but the nerve and patriotism were there that enabled the city authorities to place all its resources, financial and physical, between the enemy and the city. The pledge of the city was given for all the money necessary for defense, and every available man was drafted for military duty. A proclamation declaring the city, and also Newport and Covington, Ky., under martial law was issued by General Lewis Wallace, of Indiana, who had been assigned to duty by the Department Commander. Thousands of troops from the interior of the State were soon marching through the streets of the Queen City, in response to a call from Governor Tod. The citizen-soldiery

of Cincinnati threw up strong and extensive intrenchments on the hills of Newport and Covington. No city was better prepared to meet an attack. But the enemy never came; he measured the preparations and determination which he would have to overcome, and wisely retreated, after having been before it eight days. General Wallace, upon withdrawing from the city, issued the following address:

"To the People of Cincinnati, Newport and Covington:

For the present, at least, the enemy have fallen back, and your cities are safe. It is the time for acknowledgments, and I beg leave to make you mine. When I assumed command there was nothing to defend you with, except a few half-finished works and some dismounted guns; yet I was confident. The energies of a great city are boundless; they have only to be aroused, united and directed. You were appealed to. The answer will never be forgotten.

Paris may have seen something like it in her revolutionary days, but the cities of America never did. Be proud that you have given them an example so splendid. The most commercial of people, you submitted to a total suspension of business, and without a murmur adopted my principle—'Citizens for labor, soldiers for battle.'

In coming time, strangers, viewing the works on the hills of Newport and Covington, will ask, 'Who built these intrenchments?' You can answer, 'We built them.' If they ask, 'Who guarded them?' you can reply, 'We helped in thousands.' If they inquire the result, your answer will be, 'The enemy

came and looked at them, and stole away in the night.'

You have won much honor; keep your organizations ready to win more. Hereafter be always prepared to defend yourselves.

LEWIS WALLACE,
Major-General Commanding."

Thus ended the "Siege of Cincinnati," and thus was a great and important metropolis saved by the vigorous measures of its commander and the patriotism of its citizens.

Mr. Vallandigham continued to harass and poison public sentiment in Ohio with his peace views in the same manner that he did the Democratic members of the first War Legislature in 1861. He was a man beloved by his party, of boundless influence therein, fearless in his convictions, and with all these qualities he possessed a winning eloquence graced with all the ornaments of oratory. He was, therefore, a more than ordinarily dangerous man to become the sower of seeds of disloyalty. The result of his treasonable speeches on the stump, every one of which gave fresh courage to the enemy in the field, was his arrest by order of Major General Ambrose E. Burnside, the Commander of the Department. The arrest was made at Mr. Vallandigham's residence at Dayton; it aroused among his friends so fierce a spirit of resistance that it resulted in the burning of the office of the *Dayton Journal*, the Republican newspaper of that place. Mr. Vallandigham was tried before a military court, found guilty of disobedience of military orders and sentenced to imprisonment during the war. President Lincoln modified

the sentence by sending Mr. Vallandigham through the lines into the Southern Confederacy. Efforts were made to secure his liberty through the writ of *habeas corpus* in the United States Circuit Court, but they were unavailing. Passing through the Confederacy he reached Wilmington, North Carolina, June 17, 1863. From here he ran the blockade and reached Niagara Falls, Canada, July 15. He afterwards established himself at Windsor, opposite Detroit.

General John Morgan again presented himself at the borders of Ohio in July, 1863. This time he entered, and furnished to the people of the southern part of the State the most anxious period of the war. On the 14th of July he was within thirty miles of Cincinnati, but knowing that they were well prepared for him there, he wisely avoided the city. He was on a raid, not a march; he came to steal, loot, worry, destroy, not to fight or attack. With dare-devil methods he rushed through Southern Ohio. He passed through Washington C. H., and reached Jackson July 16, burned the Republican newspaper and railroad depot, pillaged the town and sped on his way. Opposite Buffington's Island in the Ohio river his band was cut to pieces by Generals Judah and Hobson. The rebel chieftain himself, with twelve hundred men escaped, but seven hundred prisoners with Colonel Basil Duke and other officers were taken. Morgan in desperation rallied his remaining men, and with a daring that commands admiration, commenced a flight pursued by General Shakelford, who had arrived with a fresh brigade. After two days of pursuit, John Morgan surrendered

at Salineville, Ohio, on July 26th, to Major Way, of the Ninth Michigan Cavalry.

General Halleck ordered Morgan to be imprisoned in the Ohio Penitentiary; accordingly the rebel raider, with about seventy others of his command, were confined there on the 1st of October, 1863. On the night of November 27th, Morgan and six companions escaped. It appears that by patient underground work a passage way from beneath the cells to the prison yard had been made. When everything was ready, Morgan and captains having prepared dummies and placing them in their beds so as to deceive the officers on watch, made their egress to the prison yard, and by a rope of bed-ticking they drew themselves to the top of the great wall, and thus regained their liberty. A polite note to the Warden, notifying him that their work was accomplished with two small knives by working three hours a day for sixteen days, and reminding him that "Patience may be bitter, but its fruit is sweet," was all that was left of Morgan in Ohio.

To meet and suppress Morgan the state paid \$250,000 to fifty-five thousand militia. The enemy damaged property in the amount of \$495,000, and the necessary damage by the Union troops was \$152,000; thus Morgan's summer raid cost the people of Ohio \$897,000.

Vallandigham from his Canadian refuge continued to cast, like an evil genius, the shadow of his treason over his party in Ohio. His trial and banishment had made him a martyr in the hearts of his political associates. From the centre of the Southern Confederacy came the cry that he should lead his party

in the coming contest for Governor. The conservative and far-seeing Democrats opposed this, but with resistless enthusiasm he was unanimously nominated as their standard bearer at the State Convention, June 11th. At the same time a committee of leading Democrats was appointed to communicate with President Lincoln and respectfully request him to restore Mr. Vallandigham to his home in Ohio. Mr. Lincoln replied to this committee that if they, or a majority of them, would, in writing, subscribe to the following propositions, he would revoke the order in relation to Vallandigham :

1. That there is now a rebellion in the United States, the object and tendency of which is to destroy the National Union; and that, in your opinion, an army and navy are constitutional means for suppressing that rebellion.

2. That no one of you will do anything which, in his own judgment, will tend to hinder the increase or favor the decrease, or lessen the efficiency of the army and navy while engaged in the effort to suppress that rebellion.

3. That each of you will, in his sphere, do all he can to have the officers, soldiers and seamen of the army and navy, while engaged in the effort to suppress the rebellion, paid, fed, clad, and otherwise well provided and supported.

To these conditions Mr. Vallandigham's friends refused to assent to subscribe. From his refuge in Canada the Democratic nominee addressed a message to his supporters in Ohio, in which he accepted the nomination for Governor.

The Union Convention met at Columbus on the 17th of June, 1863. The committee which called the convention invited "all loyal citizens who are in favor of the maintainance of the Government and the prosecution of the war now being carried on for the suppression of the rebellion against it." Governor Tod was not deemed popular enough for re-nomination, and the convention nominated John Brough. The nominee was an old line Democrat, who had served as Auditor of State from 1839 to 1845, but had not been prominent in politics for many years. He was a loyal and effective supporter of the war, a good stumper, and a man of great popularity.

Since the days of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," there has been no such canvass as the Vallandigham campaign of 1863. It was viewed with anxiety by the forces in the field, on both sides, and by the entire country at home. The Confederacy saw plainly, and realized its full import, that the contest in Ohio was between its friends and enemies. They knew, and expressed it, that the election of Mr. Vallandigham would be a rebuke to Mr. Lincoln and his administration, would array Ohio against the war and would give vantage-ground generally to the rebel position. All this was felt by the loyal people of Ohio, and they expressed themselves unmistakably at the polls. Mr. Vallandigham, who had arrived home June 15th, participated personally in the canvass and rallied with all his powers his supporters to a man. But there was no mistaking Ohio's loyalty; by one hundred thousand majority she elected John Brough her Governor.

Brough was the greatest of Ohio's "War Gover-

nors." His wonderful executive ability, his faculty for devising ways and means for execution and his power to grasp situations and results made him at the time he entered office a most valuable man in such a crisis. His first measure was to call a meeting of the Governors of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin. This historic convention of the "War Governors" of those loyal States sent a thrill through the nation. On April 21st, 1864, they notified Mr. Lincoln that they could furnish him for one hundred days with 85,000 men, without a dollar of bounty or a single draft. Ohio's share of this splendid array was 30,000 men. It was a terrible drain to make upon Ohio, but it was nobly met. Under the management of Governor Brough's Adjutant General, B. R. Cowen—a man of strong character and excellent judgment—the entire quota assumed was filled by the day of rendezvous. Then General Cowen proudly telegraphed the Secretary of War: "More than thirty thousand National Guards are now in camp and ready to muster." In this way did Brough open his administration. The same forcible style characterized it throughout. At times he seemed harsh and tyrannical, but beneath his rough and blunt exterior could be seen the methods of incorruptible honesty and pure patriotism. He declined a renomination, and died during his term of office.

The record of Ohio through the trying period of the war shows the undaunted patriotism of her brave sons in the field, and the loyalty of her citizens at home. In addition, the women of Ohio played a part that cannot be forgotten. The Ladies' Aid Societies did a work that had quite as much to do towards

cheering the boys on the battlefield and around the campfire as the loyal ballots of the men. It is matter worthy of remembrance that the first regular organization in the country for the relief of soldiers was organized at Cleveland on the 20th of April, 1861. The echoes of the guns of Sumpter had scarcely died away before Ohio's daughters were thinking of ameliorating the hardships of the Ohio boys who so promptly marched to war. This organization alone, the "Soldiers' Aid Society of Northern Ohio," distributed a million dollars worth of food and clothing, and up to November 27th, 1867, it disbursed in cash \$162,956. A similar organization in Cincinnati collected and disbursed \$313,926. Both of these heroic societies became branches of the United States Sanitary Commission. A popular method of raising funds for their purpose was through fairs attended and managed largely by the women. In the fall of 1863 the Cleveland Society cleared \$78,000, and the great Cincinnati Fair in the winter of the same year reaped a net amount of \$235,406, all of which went to the soldiers and their families. Similar organizations and efforts were maintained and directed in almost every city in the State. Every church and Sunday-school was a willing channel through which gifts from the loyal people of Ohio found their way to the front.

When the war closed no state in the Union had reaped such laurels of patriotism and valor as Ohio. She had furnished to suppress the rebellion three hundred and seventeen thousand of her citizens—far more than asked of her by the general government. She gave to the country Grant, Sherman,

Sheridan, McClellan, Rosecrans, McPherson, Buell, Gilmore, McDowell, Mitchell, McCook and a dozen other heroes of the war. She furnished to the cabinet the head of the War Department in the person of Edwin M. Stanton, the greatest executive the world ever saw. One of her Governors—S. P. Chase—became the Minister of Finance when finance was almost one of the arts of war. In the Senate two of her sons, Benjamin F. Wade and John Sherman, were the respective chairmen of the Committee on Conduct of the War and the Committee on Finance. In the House Robert C. Schenck was placed at the head of the Military Committee. Wherever wisdom, valor, conviction, patriotism were needed, there Ohio men were to be found.

When peace came, the great State, which had sent into the field an army of her sons equal to the war footing of Great Britain, received them within her borders as civilians to become again workers in the shops, the mines, the counting-rooms and on the farms. With peace and return to civil life came prosperity unbounded, and with pride in her past and hope in her resources Ohio marched forward to a quiet and uneventful future.

Appendix.

- I. BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF THE GOVERNORS.
- II. THE ORDINANCE OF 1787.



Appendix.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF THE GOVERNORS.

EDWARD TIFFIN.

No man who has occupied the gubernatorial chair of Ohio possessed a greater genius for the administration of public affairs than Edward Tiffin, its first governor. He appeared upon the scene of action in the Northwest Territory in its creative period, when the work of moulding the destinies of a future commonwealth was committed to the care of a very few men. Head and shoulders above them all stood Edward Tiffin. His official life displayed a better general average of statesmanship than that of any of his successors. This was due to the times, the formative condition of affairs and the surrounding circumstances attendant upon the building of a new state. These conditions gave greater opportunities for action than any of his successors ever enjoyed. Yet he met all these opportunities and utilized them, which is the best indication of ability. His work in advancing and developing Ohio has not been equalled by any man in its history.

His boyhood was spent in the city of Carlisle, England, where he was born June 19th, 1766. He emigrated to this country when eighteen, and after an excellent medical education, obtained in the University of Pennsylvania, settled in Berkeley county, Virginia. There amid the scenes and lives of the

early Virginians he spent several years as a quiet and successful physician.

In 1797 Edward Tiffin with his family removed to Chillicothe in the Northwest Territory. The Indian wars were over, the "Treaty of Greenville," resulting from General Anthony Wayne's terrible chastisement of the savages, was signed, and the new and rich land within what is now the State of Ohio, was open for settlement. Within all that territory there was no place more famed for its wealth of beauty and fertility of soil than the Scioto Valley. In its very midst was planted the settlement of Chillicothe. It became the nucleus of a great Virginia emigration, and among the pioneers came Edward Tiffin. With the early settlers he was still a physician, practicing with marked success, financially and professionally. In the sparsely settled country of that day his labors carried him over many miles of travel, and he formed an acquaintance that explains his popularity in after years. He held decided views on politics; the principles of Jefferson were adopted by him early in his Virginia life, and his anti-Federal proclivities were well known in his new home.

In 1799 the people of the Northwest Territory assumed the legislative form of government, and under the provisions of the Ordinance of 1787 they elected a legislature, there being at that time five thousand male whites in the territory. Dr. Tiffin was sent as a representative from Chillicothe, and upon the assembling of the first Territorial Legislature at Cincinnati he was unanimously chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives. He held the position until Ohio became a State.

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Dr. Tiffin was a man of strong religious and moral convictions. In his early life he was an Episcopalian; in 1790 he associated himself with the Methodist Church, and was consecrated by Francis Asbury, the missionary bishop, as a local preacher. Thus he brought into the new territory beyond the Ohio, with his professional skill, the still greater influence of the spiritual physician. In both capacities he held the confidence of his fellow-citizens throughout his life. Upon his entry to the church he manumitted his slaves, and his subsequent record shows how sincere were his convictions on this subject.

As President of the first Constitutional Convention, he won still greater honors, and established his reputation as a man of unquestioned ability; so pronounced and universal was this that he was elected Governor, in January, 1803, without opposition. He was re-elected in 1805, without opposition, and in 1807 declined a third term, which public sentiment was ready to confer upon him. During his second term he summarily arrested the participants in the Burr expedition, which resulted in the flight of Burr and the breaking up of the conspiracy. His rigorous and prompt measures on this occasion called forth a public letter of thanks from President Jefferson.

In 1807 he was elected United States Senator from Ohio. While in the Senate he was the means of securing much valuable legislation for the new state. Appropriations for the Ohio River and for surveying the public lands were obtained by him, and much of the same kind of practical work which characterized him while Governor marked his Senatorial term. He resigned in March, 1809, owing to the death of his

wife. It so affected him that he determined to retire to private life. Returning to his once happy home at Chillicothe, it was his intention to spend his remaining days in peace, but, notwithstanding his desires, his fellow-citizens elected him to the Legislature, where he was unanimously elected Speaker of the House. He was afterwards appointed Commissioner of the Land Office, being the first to hold that position, and he performed much valuable service in systematizing the surveys and the claims relating to the public lands. He was in Washington when it was burned by the British, in 1814, and was the only Department officer who saved the papers of his office. So complete, compact and systematic did he have land records that they were easily carried into security.

His closing years found him Surveyor General of the West, which position he held through the administrations of Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adams, and into Jackson's. He died at Chillicothe, August 9th, 1829, after a remarkable life of usefulness and distinction.

THOMAS KIRKER.

When Edward Tiffin resigned as Governor, March 3, 1807, to become United States Senator, Thomas Kirker, Speaker of the Senate, became Acting-Governor. At the following October election, Return J. Meigs, Jr., was elected Governor over Nathaniel Massie. Meigs was declared, upon a contest, to be ineligible to act as Governor, and Massie refused to serve. In this way Governor Kirker continued to

serve until December, 1808. Governor Kirker, who was one of the pioneers of Adams county, was born in the County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1760. At the age of nineteen he came to America and settled at Lancaster, Pennsylvania. In 1792 he moved to Manchester, Adams county, Ohio. He was elected to the first General Assembly of the State, and served as Senator from 1803 to 1815. He was again elected Representative from Adams county in 1816, and was made Speaker; afterwards, from 1821 to 1825, he served as Senator. He was a conscientious member of the Presbyterian Church at West Union, Adams county, and served as an elder for twenty years. Governor Kirker died February 19, 1837.

SAMUEL HUNTINGTON.

Samuel Huntington was born at Norwich, Connecticut, of Puritan stock. He graduated from Yale College in the class of 1785. The spirit of emigration carried him to Ohio in 1800. He settled at Cleveland when it was a wilderness. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1802, and served successively as State Senator, Speaker of the Senate and Judge of the Supreme Court. While on the Bench he was elected Governor of Ohio, in 1808. He again became a member of the Ohio Legislature in 1812. During the war with England he displayed patriotism and ability in sustaining the Ohio Volunteers. He was impeached while on the Supreme Bench, but the proceedings were dropped when he was elected Governor.

RETURN JONATHAN MEIGS, JR.

Among the pioneers that came to Marietta in 1788 was the distinguished Revolutionary veteran, Return Jonathan Meigs, and his eldest son of the same name. The latter was born at Middletown, Connecticut, and graduated in the same class at Yale with Governor Huntington. Return J. Meigs, Jr., was a man of strong character and ability. In 1802 he was elected a Judge of the Supreme Court. In 1804 he was made the military Commandant of the Louisiana Territory, by President Jefferson. He served also as a member of the Supreme Court of that Territory. Two years after he was appointed United States Judge for the Territory of Michigan. While there he was elected Governor of Ohio, over Massie, but was declared ineligible on account of non-residency. He was again elected Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, and then United States Senator. In 1810 he was elected Governor and served two terms. He was especially vigilant, patriotic and gallant during the war of 1812. On March 25, 1814, he resigned as Governor to accept the Post Master Generalship in President Madison's Cabinet, which position he also held in Monroe's Cabinet until 1823. He died at Marietta March 29, 1825.

OTHNIEL LOOKER

Became acting Governor when General Meigs resigned to go into Mr. Madison's Cabinet. He was born in New York October 4, 1757; served as private in the war for independence, but his revolutionary record is obscure. He came to the Ohio country in

the tide of soldier emigration that followed the declaration of peace with Great Britain. He was a man of humble origin and calling. His political career commenced as a member of the House of Representatives; he afterwards entered the Senate, and became its Speaker. From this position he assumed the duties of Governor, which he performed for eight months. He represented Hamilton county in the Legislature from 1807 to 1817, excepting one term. At the election following the expiration of his gubernatorial term he was a candidate for Governor against Thomas Worthington, but was defeated.

THOMAS WORTHINGTON.

When Edward Tiffin settled at Chillicothe he was accompanied by his brother-in-law, Thomas Worthington, who was a Virginian, and was born in Jefferson county, February 10, 1767. Along with Tiffin, he inaugurated and carried to success the opposition to General St. Clair, Governor of the Northwest Territory. He was one of that firm and potent little band of Chillicotheans that pressed Ohio into Statehood.

Being connected by marriage with Edward Tiffin, he became associated with him in politics and business, and they exercised more influence in Ohio than any two men of their time. He was a member of the Territorial Legislature, and also of the Constitutional Convention of 1802. He served two terms in the United States Senate, and two terms as Governor of Ohio. At Washington he took first rank as an advocate of internal improvements,

and it can truthfully be said of him that he is the father of that system. As Governor, he urged the establishment of a common school system, and favored strongly the building of canals. He founded the State Library. Salmon P. Chase called him a "gentleman of distinguished ability and great influence." He died in New York City, June 20, 1827, while acting as a member of the Canal Commission of Ohio.

ETHAN ALLEN BROWN.

On the Connecticut shore of Long Island Sound, Ethan Allen Brown, the seventh Governor of Ohio, was born July 4, 1766. He studied law with Alexander Hamilton, and in 1802 was admitted to the bar. In 1804 he settled at Cincinnati, and commenced the practice of his profession. He soon made for himself the reputation and business of an able lawyer, and in 1810 was elected one of the Supreme Judges of the State by the Ohio Legislature, which position he held for eight years. In 1818 he was elected Governor. Upon assuming position as Chief Magistrate, he agitated the question of constructing the canals. He was re-elected Governor in 1820 over Jeremiah Morrow and General William H. Harrison. On the 13th of January, 1822, he was elected United States Senator. In 1830 he was appointed Minister to Brazil by President Jackson. He remained there for four years, and upon his return to this country he was appointed Commissioner of Public Lands. After two years of service, he retired to private life, and died February 24, 1852, at Indianapolis, after a long and honorable career.

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ALLEN TRIMBLE.

The ancestors of Allen Trimble were Scotch-Irish settlers of the Valley of Virginia, in Augusta county, where he was born November 24th, 1783. In 1805 he removed to Ohio and took up his residence in Highland county. In the War of 1812 he commanded a regiment composed of troops raised in Southern Ohio. His services were valuable and patriotic. In 1816 he was sent to the Ohio House of Representatives, and the next year to the State Senate. He was elected Speaker of the Senate in 1818, and held that position until January 7th, 1822 when he became acting-Governor, and served until the end of that year. He was chosen Governor in the election of 1826, and was re-elected in 1828. Notwithstanding that Ohio was Democratic at the November election of that year, Governor Trimble, as a Whig, was elected by a large majority. He was a man of deep religious sentiments and a consistent professor of Christianity. While he was not endowed with remarkable talents, he possessed that rugged, honest and shrewd ability so common among our pioneers. He died February 3d, 1870, at his home in Hillsboro, Highland county, at the patriarchal age of eighty-seven years.

JEREMIAH MORROW,

Was born at Gettysburg, Pa., October 6th, 1771. He settled in Ohio in 1795 at the mouth of the Little Miami River; he soon moved up into what is now Warren county. The fertile valley of the Miami soon attracted emigration and before long it was a populous territory. In this neighborhood Jeremiah

Morrow was truly appreciated as a man of worth. His neighbors sent him in 1801 to the Territorial Legislature, then as a delegate to the First Constitutional Convention. In 1803 he went to the Ohio Senate, and in the same year he was elected as a Representative in Congress. For thirteen years—from 1801 to 1813—Ohio was entitled to but one Representative, and Mr. Morrow served during the last ten years while his State was so represented.

He was a member of the United States Senate from Ohio from 1813 to 1819, and served as Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands. In 1822 he was elected Governor over Allen Trimble, and was re-elected at the end of his term. His administration was the period in which the construction of the Public Works of Ohio were commenced. In 1840 he was elected to Congress again. Governor Morrow was a man of solid ability and of great simplicity of character. He died aged eighty years, March 22d, 1853.

DUNCAN McARTHUR.

In Dutchess County, New York, on the 14th of January, 1772, Duncan McArthur was born of Scotch parentage. His disposition from his youth was for a life of adventure. In 1790 he joined General Harmar in his campaign against the Indians and served until the close. In October, 1793, he accompanied Nathaniel Massie as a chainman on his first surveying tour up the Scioto River. In 1794 he was appointed a scout for the State of Kentucky, his business being to roam along the border for the purpose of keeping the whites advised of the move-

ments of the Indians. In the spring of 1796 he assisted Massie in surveying and laying out the town of Chillicothe. He was a brave soldier in the war of 1812 and did effective service, resigning his position as a Congressman to accept the commission of brigadier general under General Harrison. Commencing in 1804, he served his county of Ross at different times in the State Legislature, in all about twenty terms. In 1822 he was a second time elected to Congress. In 1830 he was elected Governor and declined a re-election. He was a pioneer in every sense of the word; an active woodsman, an excellent marksman and a bold Indian hunter. He died at "Fruit Hill," his residence, near Chillicothe, in 1840.

ROBERT LUCAS.

Robert Lucas was a Virginian, and was born April 1st, 1781, in Jefferson County. In 1802 he settled near the mouth of the Scioto River, where Portsmouth now stands. He held the commission of a brigadier general in the war of 1812, and raised a battalion of volunteers from the counties of Scioto, Pickaway and Ross. He saw considerable service and was at Fort Meigs and Lower Sandusky under the immediate command of Governor Meigs. He was frequently a member of the Senate and House of Representatives. In 1832 he was elected Governor and re-elected in 1834; he declined another nomination. While Governor the celebrated "Toledo War" occurred, and he took an active part in maintaining Ohio's side of the controversy, and succeeded. He served as Governor of the Territory of Iowa under President Van Buren. He died February 7th, 1853.

the first of these is the fact that the system is not self-sufficient. It is necessary to import a large quantity of raw materials and components from other countries. This is a disadvantage because it makes the system vulnerable to fluctuations in the world market. The second disadvantage is that the system is not very flexible. It is not easy to change the design or the components of the system. This is a disadvantage because it makes the system unsuitable for applications where the requirements are likely to change. The third disadvantage is that the system is not very reliable. It is not easy to maintain the system and it is not easy to replace faulty components. This is a disadvantage because it makes the system unsuitable for applications where reliability is important.

THE ADVANTAGES OF THE SYSTEM

There are three main advantages of the system. The first advantage is that the system is self-sufficient. It is possible to produce all the raw materials and components needed for the system within the country. This is an advantage because it makes the system less vulnerable to fluctuations in the world market. The second advantage is that the system is very flexible. It is easy to change the design or the components of the system. This is an advantage because it makes the system suitable for applications where the requirements are likely to change. The third advantage is that the system is very reliable. It is easy to maintain the system and it is easy to replace faulty components. This is an advantage because it makes the system suitable for applications where reliability is important.

JOSEPH VANCE.

Joseph Vance was born March 21st, 1786, in Washington County, Pa., of humble Scotch-Irish parentage. Two years later his father emigrated west, living first in Kentucky; in 1801 he crossed into Ohio, and built the first log cabin on the present site of Urbana. Young Vance shared all the hardships of his father's pioneer life, and though he had no educational advantages, he early showed indications of that ability which carried him successfully through life. As captain of a rifle company he was several times engaged in fights with the Indians. In 1812, aided by his brother, he led Hull's army through the unbroken forest to Fort Meigs, and later, with others, under contract, furnished supplies to the army in 1812. He was elected a member of the State Legislature from Champaign County in 1812, '13 and '15. He served in Congress from 1821 to 1836, when he resigned to accept the Governorship of Ohio. After his term as Governor he was a member of the State Senate and also of Congress. He was elected to the Constitutional Convention of 1850, and while attending its sessions he received a paralytic stroke, from which he died at Urbana, August 24th. 1852.

WILSON SHANNON.

In Belmont County, one year after his father had emigrated from Pennsylvania, Wilson Shannon was born, February 24th, 1803. He was educated at the Ohio University at Athens and the Transylvania University at Lexington, Ky. Returning home, he studied law, and upon his admission to the bar, began

the practice at St. Clairsville. His ability as a lawyer soon won for him rich rewards. In 1832 he was nominated for Congress on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated. Two years afterward he carried his county for district attorney by 1200 majority, attesting his popularity. He was nominated for Governor in 1838, and was elected by over 5,700 majority, but in 1840, in the memorable "Log Cabin" campaign, he was beaten by Tom Corwin by 16,000 majority. In 1842 he was a third time nominated for Governor and defeated Corwin by nearly 2,000 majority. In 1842, having resigned the Governorship, he was sent as Minister to Mexico, where he remained until Texas was admitted, when diplomatic relations between the United States and Mexico were discontinued. Returning home, in 1852 he was sent to Congress. After his term in Congress, he served as the Governor of Kansas fourteen months, being superceded by John M. Geary. The year following he moved to Kansas, practicing law at Lecompton, and afterwards at Topeka, and finally at Lawrence, where he died.

THOMAS CORWIN.

There are few men in the history of Ohio that the passing generation remembers with a kindlier feeling than it does Tom Corwin. To dwell upon his characteristics, his humor, his power and pathos, would take pages that cannot be given. We must confine ourselves to the facts of his life. He was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, July 29th, 1794. He was a wagon boy in the war of 1812. In 1822 he was elected to the Ohio Legislature, and also in 1829. In

1830, commenced his career in Congress, which continued for ten years. He was the Whig candidate for Governor in 1840, and his canvass was one of the great features of the Harrison campaign. In 1845 he was elected United States Senator, and served until President Fillmore called him into his Cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury, which position he held until 1852. He was again in Congress from 1858 to 1860. President Lincoln appointed him Minister to Mexico, in March, 1861, and he remained there until May, 1864. He died December 18th, 1865.

THOMAS W. BARTLEY.

When Wilson Shannon, in his second term as Governor, which followed Corwin's, resigned to accept the Mexican Mission, Thomas W. Bartley, as President of the Senate, became acting Governor for about nine months. In 1851 he was elected Supreme Judge of Ohio and served two terms. He afterwards removed to Washington, D. C.

MORDECAI BARTLEY.

The father of Governor Thomas W. Bartley, was born December 16th, 1783, in Fayette County, Pa. He served in the War of 1812 as a captain of volunteers. In 1817 he was elected to the State Senate, and in 1823 to Congress, where he represented his constituency eight years. In 1844 he was a candidate for Governor, and was elected over David Tod. During the Mexican War he gave the Government all the official support that he could, although personally he was opposed to it. He died at Mansfield, October 10th, 1870.

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WILLIAM BEBB.

The parents of William Bebb came from Wales in 1795. He was born in Hamilton county in 1804. When twenty years of age he was teaching school at North Bend, Ohio, and resided at the home of General William H. Harrison. After his marriage, which occurred in 1824, he commenced to read law and was admitted to the bar in 1831. He moved to Hamilton, O., and commenced the practice of law. He was elected Governor of Ohio in 1846. After retiring from the governorship, he devoted himself to land investments. In 1855 he visited Great Britain and formed a colonization company to settle upon one thousand acres of land in East Tennessee. The enterprising colony was scattered when the civil war broke out, and Governor Bebb fled, leaving his furniture and property. After this he served as an Examiner in the Pension Department to which he was appointed by President Lincoln. He returned to farming at his home in Illinois in 1866 where the rest of his life was spent in peace. He died October 23d, 1873.

SEABURY FORD.

Seabury Ford's father was one of the early settlers on the Western Reserve. He came from Cheshire, Connecticut, where the future governor was born in 1802. After passing through the boyhood of the pioneer youths of that day his father sent him to Yale College, from which he was graduated in 1825. He commenced to practice law in 1827. In 1835 he was sent to the Legislature from Geauga county and served for six terms. He was Speaker of the House in the session of 1840. In 1841 he was elected to

the State Senate. He was chosen Governor in 1848. His official documents show him to have been a man of strong convictions and fearless in expressing them. On the 8th of March, 1855, he died at his home in Burton, Ohio.

REUBEN WOOD

Came of Revolutionary stock, and his father was a chaplain in the Continental army. Reuben was born in Middletown, Vermont, in 1792. When a young man he was drafted by the British authorities to serve in the English army for the war of 1812. He had been attending school in Canada when the war broke out. He escaped from the Canadian authorities by crossing Lake Ontario in a birch canoe. He was elected to the Ohio Senate from Cuyahoga county in 1825. In 1850 he was elected Governor, defeating Samuel F. Vinton, the Whig candidate. He was again elected in 1852. He resigned the Governorship July 15, 1853, to be Consul to Valparaiso. He returned in a year to Ohio, and resumed the practice of law; soon, however, he retired to private life. During the war he was a pronounced Union man, and was expecting to preside at an immense Union meeting at Cleveland about the date of his death, which occurred October 1, 1864.

WILLIAM MEDILL.

No man in his day had more influence within his party than Governor Medill. He deserved it, for he was a man of integrity and great ability. He was born in the State of Delaware in 1801; he graduated

from Delaware College in 1825. He removed to Ohio and was elected to the Legislature from Fairfield county in 1835. He was twice Speaker of the House of Representatives. In 1838 he went to Congress from the Fairfield district and served two terms. He was Assistant Post Master General and Commissioner of Indian Affairs under Polk. The Constitutional Convention of 1850, of which he was a member, elected him its President. He was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1851 and Governor in 1853. In 1857 he was First Comptroller of the Treasury. Throughout his official and private life he showed himself to be a man of worth and character. He died at Lancaster, Ohio, September 2d, 1865.

SALMON P. CHASE

Was born at Cornish, New Hampshire, January 13, 1808. After the death of his father, which left him in impoverished circumstances, he was sent to his uncle, Bishop Chase, of the Episcopal Church, who was at Worthington, O. When the Bishop moved to Cincinnati young Chase accompanied him. Bishop Chase went to Europe in 1803 to raise funds to establish Kenyon College, and his young nephew was sent back to his New Hampshire home. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1826. He started a select school at Washington, D. C., but failed to secure pupils. He commenced the study of law under William Wirt, and in 1829 he was admitted to the bar. The next year he went to Cincinnati and launched into his profession. He rapidly exhibited that legal ability which wins success. He took

the right side of the slavery question, and fought for freedom with sincerity and earnestness. In 1849 Mr. Chase was chosen United States Senator, in the manner given in the preceding pages. He was elected Governor in 1855, and re-elected in 1857. At the beginning of his administration, President Lincoln called him to his Cabinet as the Secretary of the Treasury. He resigned this to become Chief Justice of the United States, to which President Lincoln appointed him as the successor of Roger B. Taney, deceased. He died in New York City, May 7, 1873.

WILLIAM DENNISON.

William Dennison was born at Cincinnati, November 23, 1815. His father was one of the early settlers of the Miami Valley. Mr. Dennison graduated from the Miami University in 1835. He was elected to the State Senate in 1845. After a short time in politics he turned his attention to banking and railroad business. In 1859 he was nominated by the Republicans of Ohio for Governor, and was elected. He was Postmaster General in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet. After the war he retired from politics and devoted himself to his private business until his death, which occurred June 15, 1882, at Columbus, Ohio.

DAVID TOD,

The second of Ohio's war Governors, was born in Youngstown, Mahoning county, Ohio, February 21, 1803. His father was one of the pioneers of the Western Reserve, and, like most of them, was from

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Connecticut. The elder Tod was noted as one of the great lawyers of Ohio in an early day, and he served fourteen years upon the Supreme Bench. The son followed the profession of his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1827. He opened an office at Warren, Ohio, and soon had a successful and lucrative practice. From his early manhood he was a Democrat, and as such he was elected to the State Senate in 1838. In the campaign of 1840 he won considerable reputation as a stump orator. He ran for Governor in 1844, and was defeated. President Polk appointed him Minister to Brazil in 1847. For five years he represented with credit and success the American Government at the Court of Brazil. He was a delegate to the famous Charleston Convention, and upon its division at Baltimore Mr. Tod presided over the Douglas wing of the convention. When the war broke out he threw his whole soul into the cause of the Union. In 1861 he was nominated for Governor, and elected. He served but one term, but during that period he devoted all his energies towards marshalling the forces of Ohio, and in ministering to her wants in the war. He died November 14, 1868.

JOHN BROUGH.

The father of John Brough was an Englishman who came to this country in 1806. He settled at Marietta where his son was born September 17th, 1811. The death of the father soon threw the son upon his own resources and he entered a printing office to learn his trade. While at College at Athens he pursued his course of studies at the same time

worked nights and mornings at his trade. After his college life he read law, but abandoned it to edit a newspaper at Petersburg, Virginia. He remained there but a short while when he returned to his old home, Marietta, to publish the Washington county *Republican*. He removed to Lancaster and purchased the *Ohio Eagle*. His vigorous editorials soon attracted attention throughout the State, and his knowledge and treatment of the finances of the State showed much more than ordinary capacity. In 1838 he was sent to the Legislature from Fairfield and Hocking counties. The next year he was elected Auditor of the State by the Legislature.

It was in his position as Auditor of the State that he exhibited those traits of character that led the people of Ohio to make him their Governor. He was a deadly foe to corruption, untiring in hunting down irregularities, which for years had existed in the Auditor's office, and by his systematic and business-like management he placed the financial condition of the State in a better shape than it had ever been in its history. His honest and fearless movements for reform were necessarily a reflection upon the party in power, and the leading politicians of his party endeavored to thwart him at every step. As an evidence of this it may be said that President Polk tendered him the portfolio of the Secretary of the Treasury, but before Mr. Brough's answer could reach the President, the tendered office was withdrawn. The political leaders whom Mr. Brough had offended had influenced the President in the meantime. While he was Auditor of State he bought a Cincinnati paper called the *Phoenix* and from it

founded the *Cincinnati Enquirer*. After his political career he retired to private life to engage in railroad-ing. He was successful as a business manager and financier. In 1863 he was nominated for Governor and elected by the largest majority ever given in Ohio. His course as governor has been referred to. No stronger man than John Brough was ever Governor of Ohio. He possessed all the capacities of a practical statesman, and was a leader that was bold yet conservative. In June, 1865, he received an injury that eventually caused his death. He died August 29th, 1865, at Cleveland, Ohio.

CHARLES ANDERSON.

When Governor Brough died he was succeeded by his Lieutenant Governor, Charles Anderson. He was born June 1st, 1814; graduated from Miami University, in 1833. In 1844 he was sent to the Senate from Montgomery and Warren Counties. He was a strong anti-slavery man, and proposed, while in the Senate, the repeal of the "Black Laws." Owing to failing health he made an extended European tour, and upon his return he practiced law with Rufus King, for eleven years, at Cincinnati. He resided in the South at the outbreak of the Rebellion, but was compelled to move North by reason of his loyal sentiments. He entered the army as Colonel of the 93d Regiment of Ohio Volunteers. He was nominated as Lieutenant Governor with John Brough in 1863.

JACOB D. COX.

While his parents were temporarily residing in Montreal, Canada, Jacob D. Cox was born, October

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27th, 1828. He commenced the practice of the law at Warren, Ohio. Educated at Oberlin College, he had imbibed all the ideas of love of liberty for which the institution was famed, and young Cox became a pronounced anti-slavery man. He was elected to the State Senate in 1859. He was one of the "Radical Triumvirate" of the Legislature. Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion, Senator Cox left the Senate for the field of action. Governor Dennison appointed him Brigadier General. He served with honor and distinction throughout the war. For gallant conduct he was promoted to the rank of Major General, October 7th, 1862. In 1865 he was elected Governor and served but one term. He is still living.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

The parents of Rutherford B. Hayes removed from Vermont to Delaware, Ohio, in 1817, at which place he was born October 4th, 1822. He graduated at Kenyon College in 1842, and attended the Harvard College Law School under Judge Story for two years, commencing in 1843; in March of 1845 he was admitted to the bar at Fremont, Ohio. He decided to locate at Cincinnati, which he did in 1850. In 1859 he was selected by the City Council to fill the vacancy in the City Solicitor's office, and in the spring following he was elected to the same position. He proffered his services at the first call for volunteers, in 1861. Governor Dennison appointed him Major of the 23d Regiment of Ohio Volunteers. During the war he distinguished himself for gallantry and hard fighting. He was wounded at South Mountain September 14th, 1862. He won honors at the first battle of Winches-

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ter, July 24th, 1864, by his personal bravery; and at the subsequent battles of Opequan, South Mountain and Cedar Creek, he was conspicuous for his gallant conduct. He was commissioned brevet Major General, March 13th, 1865. In the fall of 1864 he was elected to Congress, although in the field as a soldier, and was re-elected in 1866. In 1867 he was elected Governor of Ohio on the Republican ticket over Allen G. Thurman, and was re-elected in 1869 over George H. Pendleton. He was the third time elected Governor in 1875. This contest, by reason of the important financial issue involved, became a national one, and was watched with interest throughout the country. General Hayes was elected by a majority of 5,544 over his Democratic opponent, William Allen. His victory attracted to him the conservative influence of his party, and as a result he was nominated for the Presidency by the Republican National Convention, which assembled in Cincinnati June 14th, 1876. He was elected over Samuel J. Tilden, although the contests over the electoral votes in several of the states made it necessary to refer the count to a Commission.

President Hayes' administration was wise and conservative. He lives in the quietude and honor of private life at Fremont, Ohio.

EDWARD F. NOYES.

Edward F. Noyes was born at Haverhill, Massachusetts, October 3d, 1832. He received his education at Dartmouth College and graduated in 1857. He removed to Cincinnati and was admitted to the Bar in 1858. July 27th, 1861, he was commissioned

Major of the 39th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He soon won honor and promotion in the field. On July 4th, 1864, while at the head of his men at Ruff's Mills, Georgia, he was wounded, and amputation of his leg became necessary upon the battlefield. His personal gallantry soon won for him the full rank of Brigadier General. In October, 1864, he commanded Camp Dennison under assignment of Major General Hooker. While in this position he was elected City Solicitor of Cincinnati, and before his term expired he was elected Probate Judge of Hamilton County. In 1871 he was elected Governor of Ohio. His administration was clean, courageous and conservative. He was a candidate for re-election in 1873, but was defeated, the Democrats electing William Allen and carrying the Legislature. As a mark of confidence and regard, the Republican minority nominated Governor Noyes as their candidate for United States Senator.

He was Minister to France during President Hayes' administration, and filled that position with distinction to himself and credit to his country. He is still living in Cincinnati. His remarkable powers of oratory and his marvelously pleasing voice has made him one of the most popular speakers in the country.

WILLIAM ALLEN.

The parents of William Allen dying while he was very young, his education and rearing were attended to by his sister, the mother of Allen G. Thurman. To her Governor Allen gave his tenderest obligations until the day of his death. He was born at Edenton,

North Carolina, in 1807. He attended private school at Lynchburg, Va., for awhile, but Mrs. Thurman having removed to Chillicothe, Ohio, he soon followed her. In his young days he was an intense Democrat and participated in every canvass. While yet scarcely of congressional age he was elected to the National House of Representatives. In 1837 he was elected United States Senator over Thomas Ewing. Although one of the youngest members of the Senate, he distinguished himself by his ability and wisdom. He was re-elected before his Senatorial term expired and served until the 4th of March, 1849. After this he retired to private life. Upon an urgent call from his party, he accepted the Democratic nomination for Governor in 1873. He was elected, and was again a candidate in 1875, when he was defeated by General Hayes. He died July 11, 1879, at "Fruit Hill," the old residence of his father-in-law, Duncan McArthur.

THOMAS L. YOUNG.

When Governor Hayes was elected President, he resigned as Governor, March 2, 1877, and Lieutenant Governor Young became Acting-Governor. He was born December 14, 1832, near Belfast, Ireland, and came to this country when quite a young man. For ten years he served in the regular army of the United States, and upon the breaking out of the Rebellion he promptly offered his services to the country. Throughout the war he was distinguished as a faithful soldier and gallant officer. For good conduct at the battle of Resaca, he was brevetted a Brigadier-General. In 1866 he was elected a member of the

Legislature, and in 1872 he served as Senator from Hamilton county. In 1876 he was elected Lieutenant Governor. Since then he has held several positions of honor and trust from the people of Cincinnati. He died July 20, 1888.

RICHARD M. BISHOP

Was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, November 4, 1812. At the age of seventeen he commenced a business life. In 1848 he removed to Cincinnati and laid the foundation of a wholesale business house, of which he was the head for many years. He was elected Mayor of Cincinnati in 1859. In 1877 he was elected Governor of Ohio. His career has been that of an honest citizen. His administration was devoid of events of public interest. He still lives and resides at Cincinnati.

CHARLES FOSTER.

The parents of Charles Foster were originally from Massachusetts. They moved West, and settled in Seneca county, Ohio, where Charles Foster was born April 12, 1828. He received a common school education, and engaged in business pursuits for the early part of his life. In 1870 he was elected to Congress, and served for eight years, although his district was politically very strongly against him. While in Congress he was noted for the straightforward and businesslike view that he took of all measures. He became one of the Republican leaders of that body. The Republican party in 1879 nominated him for Governor, and he was elected. Two years after he was re-elected. He administered State affairs with

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success. He took advanced ground on taxing the liquor traffic, and his party, in fact the entire people of Ohio, have indorsed his views. He is now in private life, devoting his attention to business affairs at Fostoria, Ohio.

GEORGE HOADLY.

George Hoadly was born in New Hampshire, July 31st, 1826. He received his early education at the Western Reserve College at Hudson, Ohio; in 1844 he graduated and entered the law school at Cambridge, Mass. In 1849 he was a junior partner with Salmon P. Chase at Cincinnati. He was elected Judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati in 1851; he was City Solicitor in 1855-6. He served in the third Constitutional Convention in 1873. In 1883 he was nominated for Governor and elected; in 1885 he was defeated. Governor Hoadly is distinguished for his success in the profession of the law. He is still living, and practising law in New York City, to which place he removed shortly after the expiration of his gubernatorial term.

JOSEPH B. FORAKER,

The present Governor of Ohio, was born July 5th, 1846, in Highland county, Ohio. He received the ordinary common school education of the country boy. He enlisted when a lad of sixteen in the 89th Ohio Infantry, and distinguished himself wherever duty called him. He was at the battles of Mission Ridge, Kenesaw Mountain, Lookout Mountain, in the campaign against Atlanta, and was with Sherman in his March to the Sea. He was mustered out

of the army, after a brave and brilliant service, when but nineteen years of age. After the war he spent two years at the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, and thence went to Cornell University. He graduated there July 1st, 1869.

In 1879 he was elected Judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, which position he held for three years. In 1883 he was nominated for Governor, but was defeated by Judge Hoadly, the Democratic candidate. In 1885 he was again nominated and elected. He was re-nominated and re-elected in 1887.

His administrations have been marked by a brave and conscientious execution of all duties that are made his under the law. As an orator, for fearless and passionate eloquence, he has no superior in the State. He is aggressive, yet attractive in his public declarations, and is recognized by men of all parties as honest and courageous.

ORDINANCE OF 1787.

IN CONGRESS, July 13, 1787.

*An Ordinance for the Government of the Territory
of the United States Northwest of the River
Ohio:*

Be it ordained, by the United States in Congress assembled, that the said territory, for the purposes of temporary government, be one district, subject, however, to be divided into two districts, as future circumstances may, in the opinion of Congress, make it expedient.

Be it ordained, by the authority aforesaid, that the estates, both of resident and non-resident proprietors in the said territory, dying intestate, shall descend to and be distributed among their children and the descendants of a deceased child in equal parts; the descendants of deceased child or grandchild to take the share of their deceased parent in equal parts among them; and where there shall be no children or descendants, then in equal parts to the next kin, in equal degree; and among collaterals, the children of a deceased brother or sister of the intestate shall have, in equal parts, among them their deceased parent's share; and there shall in no case be a distinction between kindred of the whole and half blood; saving in all cases to the widow of the intestate her third part of the real estate for life and one-third part of the personal estate; and this law relative to descendants and dower shall remain

in full force until altered by the Legislature of the district. And until the Governor and Judges shall adopt laws as hereinafter mentioned, estates in the said territory may be devised or bequeathed by wills in writing, signed and sealed by him or her, in whom the estate may be (being of full age), and attested by three witnesses. And real estates may be conveyed by lease and release, or bargains and sale, signed, sealed and delivered by the person, being of full age, in whom the estate may be, and attested by two witnesses, provided such wills be duly proved, and such conveyances be acknowledged, or the execution duly proved, and be recorded within one year after proper magistrates, courts, and registers shall be appointed for that purpose; and personal property may be transferred by delivery, saving, however, to the French and Canadian inhabitants, and other settlers on the Kaskaskias, St. Vincents, and the neighboring villages, who have heretofore professed themselves citizens of Virginia, their laws and customs now in force among them relative to the descent and conveyance of property.

Be it ordained, by the authority aforesaid, that there shall be appointed from time to time, by Congress, a Governor, whose commission shall continue in force for the term of three years, unless sooner revoked by Congress; he shall reside in the district, and have a freehold estate therein, in one thousand acres of land, while in exercise of his office. There shall be appointed from time to time, by Congress, a Secretary, whose commission shall continue in force for four years, unless sooner revoked; he shall reside in the district, and have a freehold estate therein, in

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five hundred acres of land, while in exercise of his office; it shall be his duty to keep and preserve the acts and laws passed by the Legislature, and the public records of the district, and the proceedings of the Governor in his executive department; and transmit authentic copies of such acts and proceedings, every six months, to the Secretary of Congress. There shall be appointed a court, who shall have a common law jurisdiction, and reside in the district, and have, each therein, a freehold estate of five hundred acres of land, while in the exercise of their offices; and their commissions shall continue in force during good behavior.

The Governor and Judges, or a majority of them, shall adopt and publish in the district, such laws of the original states, criminal and civil, as may be necessary, and best suited to the circumstances of the district, and report them to Congress, from time to time, which laws shall be in force in the district until the organization of the General Assembly therein, unless disapproved by Congress; but afterward the Legislature shall have authority to alter them as they shall think fit.

The Governor, for the time being, shall be Commander-in-Chief of the militia, appoint and commission all officers in the same below the rank of general officers. All general officers shall be appointed and commissioned by Congress.

Previous to the organization of the General Assembly, the Governor shall appoint such magistrates and other civil officers, in each county or township, as he shall find necessary for the preservation of the peace and good order of the same. After the General As-

sembly shall be organized, the powers and duties of magistrates and other civil officers shall be regulated and defined by the said Assembly; but all magistrates and civil officers, not herein otherwise directed, shall, during the continuance of this temporary government, be appointed by the Governor.

For the prevention of crimes and injuries, the laws to be adopted or made shall have force in all parts of the district, and for the execution of process, criminal and civil, the Governor shall make proper divisions thereof; and he shall proceed from time to time, as circumstances may require, to lay out the parts of the district in which the Indian titles shall have been extinguished into counties and townships, subject, however, to such alterations as may thereafter be made by the Legislature.

So soon as there shall be five thousand free male inhabitants, of full age, in the district, upon giving proof thereof to the Governor, they shall receive authority, with time and place, to elect representatives from their counties or townships, to represent them in the general assembly: provided, that for every five hundred free male inhabitants there shall be one representative, and so on progressively with the number of free male inhabitants, shall the right of representation increase, until the number of representatives shall amount to twenty-five, after which the number and proportion of representatives shall be regulated by the Legislature: provided, that no person be eligible or qualified to act as representative, unless he shall have been a citizen of one of the United States three years, and be a resident in the district, or unless he shall have resided in the district

three years, and in either case shall likewise hold in his own right, in fee simple, two hundred acres of land within the same; provided also, that a free-hold in fifty acres of land in the district, having been a citizen of one of the states, and being a resident in the district, or the like free-hold and two years residence in the district, shall be necessary to qualify a man as an elector of a representative.

The representative thus elected, shall serve for a term of two years, and in case of death of a representative or removal from office, the governor shall issue a writ to the county or township for which he was a member, to elect another in his stead, to serve for the residue of the term.

The general assembly, or legislature, shall consist of the governor, legislative council, and a house of representatives. The legislative council shall consist of five members, to continue in office five years, unless sooner removed by congress, any three of whom to be a quorum, and the members of the council shall be nominated and appointed in the following manner, to-wit: As soon as representatives shall be elected, the governor shall appoint a time and place for them to meet together, and when met, they shall nominate ten persons, residents in the district, and each possessed of a freehold in five hundred acres of land, and return their names to congress; five of whom congress shall appoint and commission to serve as aforesaid; and whenever a vacancy shall happen in council, by death or removal from office, the house of representatives shall nominate two persons, qualified as aforesaid, for each vacancy, and return their names to congress, one of

whom congress shall appoint and commission for the residue of the term; and every five years, four months at least before the expiration of the time of service of the members of council, the said house shall nominate ten persons, qualified as aforesaid, and return their names to congress, five of whom congress shall appoint and commission to serve as members of council five years, unless sooner removed. And the governor, legislative council and house of representatives shall have authority to make laws in all cases for the good government of the district, not repugnant to the principles and articles in this ordinance established and declared. And all bills having passed by a majority in the council, shall be referred to the governor for his assent; but no bill or legislative act whatever shall be of any force without his assent. The governor shall have power to convene, prorogue and dissolve the general assembly when in his opinion it shall be expedient.

The Governor, Judges, Legislative Council, Secretary, and such other officers as Congress shall appoint in the district, shall take an oath, or affirmation of fidelity, and of office—the Governor before the President of Congress, and all other officers before the Governor. As soon as a Legislature shall be formed in the district, the Council and House, assembled in one room, shall have authority, by joint ballot, to elect a delegate to Congress, who shall have a seat in Congress, with the right of debating, but not of voting, during this temporary government.

And for extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, which form the basis whereon these republics, their laws and constitutions, are

erected, to fix and establish those principles as the basis of all laws, constitutions and governments, which forever hereafter shall be formed in the said Territory; to provide also for the establishment of States, and permanent government therein, and for their admission to a share in the federal councils on an equal footing with the original States, at as early periods as may be consistent with the general interest.

It is hereby ordained and declared, by the authority aforesaid, that the following articles shall be considered as articles of compact between the original States and the people and States in the said territory, and forever remain unalterable, unless by common consent, to-wit:

ARTICLE I. No person demeaning himself in a peaceable and orderly manner shall ever be molested on account of his mode of worship or religious sentiments in the said territory.

ART. II. The inhabitants of said territory shall always be entitled to the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus, and of the trial by jury; of a proportionate representation of the people in the Legislature, and of judicial proceedings according to the course of the common law; all persons shall be bailable unless for capital offenses, where the proof shall be evident or the presumption great; all fines shall be moderate, and no cruel or unusual punishments shall be inflicted; no man shall be deprived of his liberty or property but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land; and should the public exigencies make it necessary for the common preservation to take any person's property, or to demand his particu-

lar services, full compensation shall be made for the same; and in the just preservation of rights and property it is understood and declared that no law ought ever to be made, or to have force in said territory, that shall, in any manner whatever, interfere with or effect private contracts or engagements, bonafide, and without fraud previously formed.

ART. III. Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools, and the means of education, shall forever be encouraged. The utmost good faith shall always be observed toward the Indians; their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and in their property, rights and liberty, they never shall be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars, authorized by Congress; but laws founded in justice and humanity, shall, from time to time, be made, for preventing wrongs being done to them, and for preserving peace and friendship with them.

ART. IV. The territory, and the states which may be formed therein, shall forever remain a part of this confederacy of the United States of America, subject to the Articles of Confederation, and to such alteration therein as shall be constitutionally made: and to all acts and ordinances of the United States in Congress assembled, conformable thereto. The inhabitants and settlers, in the said territory, shall be subject to pay a part of the federal debts contracted, and a proportional part of the expenses of the Government to be apportioned on them, by Congress, according to the same rule and measure by which

apportionments thereof shall be made on the other states; and the taxes for paying their proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the Legislatures of the districts, or new states, as in the original states, within the time agreed upon by the United States in Congress assembled. The Legislatures of those districts, or new states, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil by the United States in Congress assembled, nor with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to the bona fide purchasers. No tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States; and in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. The navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the said territory as to the citizens of the United States, and those of any other States that may be admitted into the confederacy, without any tax, impost or duty therefor.

ART. V. There shall be formed in said territory not less than three nor more than five states, and the boundaries as soon as Virginia shall alter her act of session and consent to the same, shall become fixed and established as follows, to-wit: The western state in said territory shall be bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio and Wabash rivers; a direct line drawn from the Wabash and Post Vincents due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada, and by the said territorial line to the Lake of the

Woods and Mississippi. The middle state shall be bounded by the said direct line, the Wabash from Post Vincents to the Ohio, by the Ohio, by a direct line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami to the said territorial line, and by the said territorial line. The eastern state shall be bounded by the last mentioned direct line, the Ohio, Pennsylvania and the said territorial line; provided, however, and it is further understood and declared, that the boundaries of these three states shall be subject so far to be altered, that if congress shall hereafter find it expedient, they shall have authority to form one or two states in that part of the territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan; and whenever any of the states shall have sixty thousand free inhabitants therein, such states shall be admitted by its delegates into the congress of the United States, on an equal footing with the original states, in all respects whatsoever; and shall be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and state government: Provided, the constitution and government so to be formed shall be republican and in conformity to the principles contained in these articles: and so far as it can be consistent with the general interest of the confederacy, such admission shall be had at an earlier period, and when there may be a less number of free inhabitants in the state than sixty thousand.

ART. VI. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said Territory, otherwise than in punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted: provided, always, that

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any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the original States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, that the resolutions of the 23d of April, 1784, relative to the subject of this ordinance, be and the same are hereby repealed, and declared null and void.

INDEX.

A

- Admission of Ohio to the Union, 59.
- Aid Societies, Ladies' 162.
- Allen, William, Governor, Sketch of 130
- Amendments, Ohio's Action on, 61.
- Anderson, Charles, Governor, Sketch of, 187.
- Atwater, Caleb, report on Common Schools, 167; labors in their behalf, 168.

B

- Barlow, Joel, 41.
- Bartley, Thomas, W. Governor sketch of, 180.
- Bartley, Mordecai, Governor, sketch of, 180.
- Berkley's, Bishop, line, 9.
- Bishop, Richard M., Governor, Sketch of, 192.
- Black Laws, 143; repeal of, 145.
- Blockade, Legislative, 139.
- Boundary, Dispute concerning, 122.
- Bowman, John, Col., attacks Shawanese villages, 17.
- Botetourt County, Ohio, a part of, 15.
- Brebeuf, de Jean, first sees Ohio, 9.
- Brough, John, Governor, 100; Sketch of, 185.
- Brown, Ethen Allen, Governor, sketch of, 174.
- Burr, Aaron, Conspiracy of, 61.
- Butler County, organized, 61.
- Byrd, Charles W., acts as Governor, 58.

C

- Canals, their Construction and Influence, 89; Their Cost, 96.
- Campaign, Political, of 1840, 183; The Vandaligham, 160.
- Charlotte, Camp, 16.
- Chase, Salmon P., Elected United States Senator, 145; Elected Governor, 148; Sketch of, 183.
- Chillicothe, Settled, 42; Made the Capital of the Northwest Territory, 51; Incorporated, 57; Capital Removed from, 57; Made the State Capital, 59; Again Removed, 66.
- Church, First Built in Ohio, 49.
- Cincinnati, Settled, 39; Made a County Seat, 40; Incorporated, 57.
- Coal, First Used in Ohio, 67; First Used in Making Iron, 138.
- Constitutional Convention, First, 58; The Second, 111.
- Corwin, Thomas, Governor, 155; Sketch of, 179.

- Cleveland, Moses, General, Settles the Western Reserve, 42.
- Cleveland, City of, Settled, 43.
- Clark, George Rogers, Col., 17.
- Colleges, Founded, 131.
- Columbus, Settled, 39.
- Columbiana County, Organized, 61.
- Columbus, Made the Permanent Capital, 71.
- Connecticut, Cedes her Claims, 24.
- Congress Claims Northwest Territory, 24.
- Cox, J. D., Governor, 159; Sketch of, 187.
- Cowen, E. R., General, 161.
- Crawford, William, Col., Capture and Death of, 20.
- Cresap, Michael, Captain, 15.
- Coghan, George, Major, Defends Fort Stephenson, 76.
- Cutler, Manasseh, Rev., 31.
- Cutler, Ephraim, Proposes School Law, 107; Appointed on School Commission, 108.

D

- Dayton, Incorporated, 69; The Whig Convention at, 133.
- Dennison, William, Governor, 149; Sketch of, 181.
- Dinwiddie, Lord, 11.
- Dunmore, Lord, Campaign Against the Indians, 15.

E

- Education, 67.
- English, The, Establish Trading Stations on the Ohio, 11.
- Erie, Battle of Lake, 81.

F

- Fearing, Paul, Admitted to the Bar, 38; In the Legislature, 52.
- Flood, in the Ohio River, 118; At Cincinnati, 119; Early Floods, 121.
- Foraker Joseph E, Governor, Sketch of 193.
- Foster, Charles, Governor, Sketch of, 192.
- France, Her Claims to Ohio Territory, 11; Establishes Trading Stations in Ohio, 11. Fixes her Boundaries, 11.
- Franklin County, Organized, 61.
- French and Indian War, 15.
- French Grant, 42.
- Ford, Seabury, Governor, Sketch of 181.



G

Gallia County, Organized, 61.
 Gallipolis, Settled, 41.
 Garfield, James A., 150.
 Gist, Christopher, His Journey, 12.
 Greathouse, Captain, 15, 17.
 Green County, Organized, 61.
 Greenville, Treaty of, 47.
 Groesbeck, W. S., 142.
 Guilford, Nathaniel, 110.

H

Hamilton County Organized, 40.
 Hamar, Thomas L., General, Death of, 137.
 Hamilton, Town of, Incorporated, 69.
 Harnar, General, Marches Against the Indians, 44.
 Harnar, Fort, Treaty of, 43.
 Harrison, William Henry, Elected Delegate to Congress, 53; Appointed Commander-in-Chief, 73; Nominated for the Presidency, 131; His Campaign, 133.
 Harris Line, The, 124.
 Hayes, Rutherford B., Governor, Sketch of, 183.
 Hull, William, General, 71.
 Huntington, Samuel Governor, Sketch of, 171.
 Hoadly, George Governor, Sketch of, 193.

I

Indians, Campaigns Against, 21; Their Homes, 22.
 Independence, War for, 16.
 Impeachment of Judges, 65.
 Iron, first made in Ohio, 67; furnaces, 128.
 Iroquois, visit of, to La Salle, 10.

J

Jefferson Thomas, on Logan's Speech, 16; His Plan for the Northwest Territory, 25.
 Judiciary and Legislature, Conflict between, 65.

K

Kirker, Thomas, Governor, Sketch of, 170.

L

La Chene, 10.
 Lafayette, His Visit to Ohio, 112.
 La Salle, Robert Cavalier de, His Character, 9; He Discovers the Ohio River, 10; Claims the Mississippi Valley for France, 11; As a Fur Trader, 11.

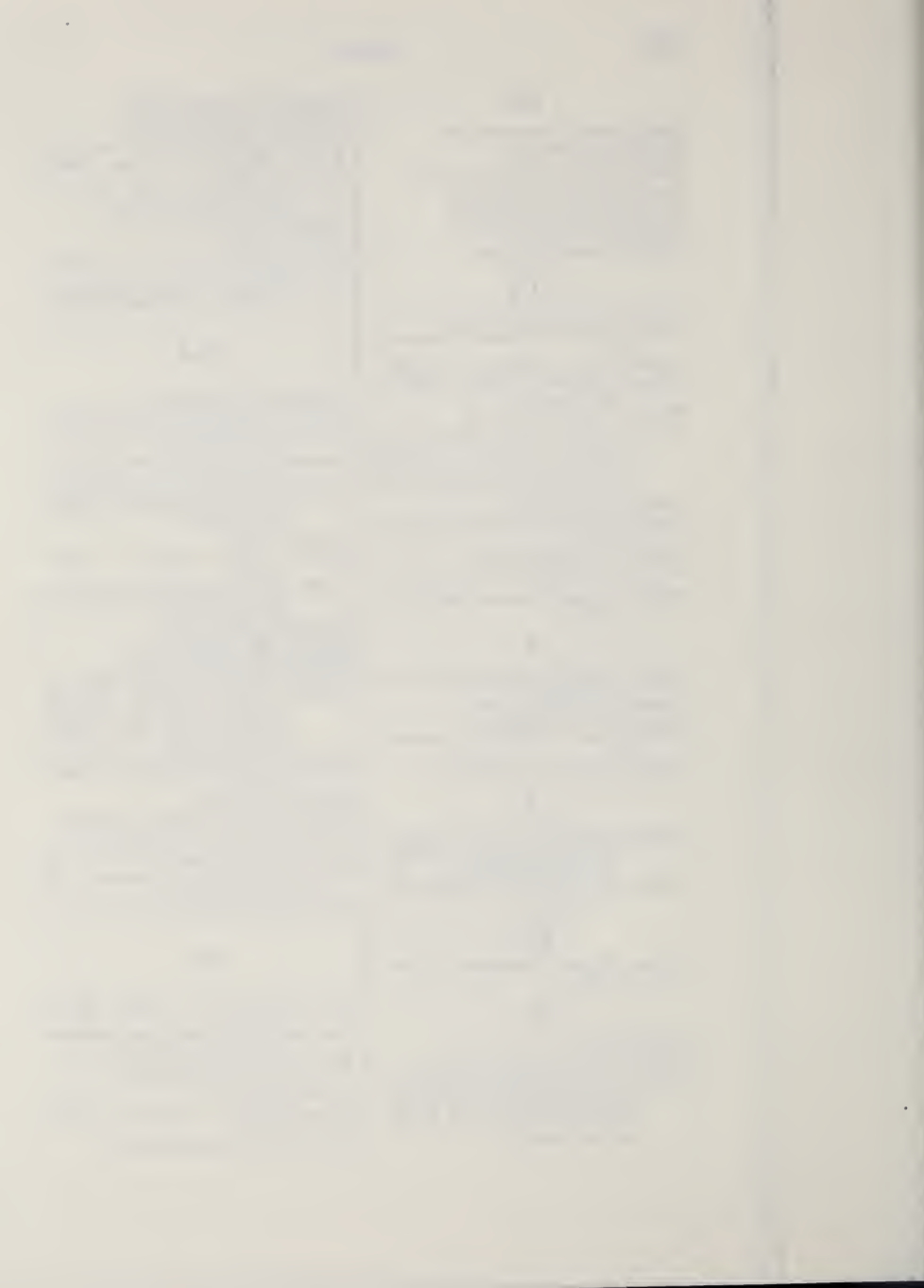
Lancaster, Incorporated, 69.
 Lebanon, Incorporated, 69.
 Library State, Founded, 85.
 Logan, The Mingo Chief, Speech of 16.
 Looker, Othniel, Governor, Sketch of, 172.
 Log Cabin Campaign, 132; Origin of, 133; Character of, 134.
 Losantiville, 39.
 Louis XIV, 11.
 Louisiana, Discovery of, 11; Purchase of, 61.
 Lucas, Robert, Governor, Marches on Michigan, 126; Sketch of, 177.

M

Manchester, Settled, 42.
 Marietta, Settlement of, 35; named, 37.
 Massacre, First in Ohio, 12; of Moravian Indians, 18.
 Massachusetts, Cedes Her Claims to the Northwest Territory, 24.
 Massie, Nathaniel General, Lays Out Chillicothe, 42; Contests Meigs' Election, 68.
 Mayflower, 35.
 Medill, William, Governor, Sketch of, 182.
 Meigs, Return Jonathan, Jr., Governor, His Seat Contested, 68; Sketch of, 172.
 Meigs Fort, Seize of, 74.
 Mexico, War With, 135.
 Michigan, Dispute With, 122.
 Morgan, George W., General, 137.
 Morgan, John, General, Marches Against Cincinnati, 154; Raid Through Ohio, 157; Capture and Escape, 158; Cost of Raid to the State, 158.
 Morrow, Jeremiah, Governor, Sketch of, 175.
 Monroe, James, 150.
 Mormonism, Established in Ohio, 114.
 Montgomery County Organized, 61.
 Moravian Indians, Massacre of, 18; Their Disposition, 19.
 McArthur, Duncan, Governor, 42; Sketch of, 176.
 McIntosh, Fort, Treaty of, 25.

N

Newspaper, First in Ohio, 49; in 1810, 67.
 New York, Cedes Her Claims to Northwest Territory, 24.
 Northwest Territory, 25; Divided, 54; Its Legislature, 51, 55.
 North Bend, 40.
 Noyes, Edward F., Governor, Sketch of, 189.
 Nullification, Resolutions of, 86.



O

- Ohio River, La Salle Discovers, 10;
Dangers of Travel On, 41; First
Steamboat On, 70.
Ohio Land Company, 12, 14.
Ohio Company of Associates, 33.
Ohio, State of, Admitted to the Union,
59; First Officers of, 60; Her
Progress, 88; Third on Census
Roll, 130; First Political Im-
pression, 132; In the Mexican
War, 136; At the Opening of
the Rebellion, 151; Record in
the Rebellion, 161; Number of
Soldiers Furnished, 162.
Ordinance of 1787, 26; Its Author, 27;
Reprint of, 185.

P

- Paris, Treaty of, 15; 23.
Parsons, Samuel Holden, 31.
Perry, Oliver H. Commodore, Victory
on Lake Erie, 81; His Message
to Gen. Harrison, 83.
Pillory, 49.
Pickawillany, First English Settlement
in Ohio, 12.
Politics, Early, 56.
Putnam, Rufus General, 33; Leads
Emigrants, 34; Arrives at
Marietta, 35.

R

- Railroad, First incorporated, 131.
Reemelin, Charles, 142.
Republican Party, Organization of,
146.
Reserve, Western, 24; Its Pioneers,
43; Connecticut Relinquishes
Her Title to, 54.

S

- Scioto County Organized, 61.
Scioto Salt Works, 57.
Scioto Company, 41.
Shannon, Wilson, Governor, Sketch of,
178.
Schools, Establishment and History of,
105.
Scott, General, Marches Against the
Indians, 44.
Sentinel, The, of the Northwest Terri-
tory, 49.
Slavery in the Northwest Territory, 52.
Stocks, 50.

- State House, Corner Stone Laid, 129.
Stanberry, Henry, 142.
Stephenson, Fort, Defense of, 76.
Steubenville, Incorporated, 69.
Springfield, Incorporated, 69.
St. Clairsville, Incorporated, 69.
Stamwix, Fort, Treaty of, 25.
St. Clair, Arthur General, Appointed
Governor of Northwest Terri-
tory, 27; Arrives at Fort
Harmar, 27; His Address at
Marietta, 28; Sketch of, 29;
Arrives at Fort Washington,
40; His Defeat, 46; His
Legislation, 49; Opposition
to, 53; Charges Preferred
Against, 58; Removed, 58;
Refuses to be a Candidate
for Governor, 60.
Synmes, John Cleves, 32; his pur-
chase, 39; his settlement, 40.

T

- Tiffin, Edward, first Governor, 60;
sketch of, 167.
Tod, David, Governor, 153; sketch of,
184.
Toledo War, 122; settled, 129.
Towns, Early, 43.
Tupper, Edward General, 73.
Trimble, Allen, Governor Sketch of,
175.
Triumvirate, The Radical, 150.
Transportation, Early, 55.

U

- United States, Bank of, 85; Legislation
Against, 86.
Union-Republican Party, 153.

V

- Vallandigham, C. L., 152; Opposes the
War for the Union, 156;
His Arrest and Punish-
ment, 156, 157; Appeal
made for him to Lincoln,
159; Lincoln's Answer,
159; Nominated for Gov-
ernor, 159; His Defeat,
160.
Vance Joseph, Governor, Sketch of, 178.
Varnum, James Mitchell, 31.
Vermillion Sea, The, 10.
Virginia, Cedes Her Claims to the
Northwest Territory, 24.
Virginia Military District, 24.

W

War of 1812, 71; Ohio's Part in, 84.
 War Governors, Meeting of, 161.
 Wallace, Lewis General, Assumes Command at Cincinnati, 154; His Address, 155.
 Warren County Organized, 61.
 Washington Fort, 40.
 Washington, George, 14.
 Washington, Lawrence, 12.
 Washington, Augustine, 12.
 Williamson's Expedition, 18.
 Wilkinson General, 44.
 Worthington Thomas, Opposes St. Clair, 58; Sketch of, 173.

Wood, Reuben Governor, Sketch of, 182.
 Wayne, Anthony General, 47.

Y

Young, Brigham, 116.
 Young, Thomas L., Governor, Sketch of, 191.

Z

Zanesville, Capital Removed to, 66;
 Removed from, 71.

3456



